ENGLAND'S Improvement BY SEA and LAND.

TO

Out-do the *Dutch* without Fighting,

TO

Pay Debts without Moneys,

To set at Work all the POOR of *England* with the Growth of our own Lands.

To prevent unnecessary SUITS in Law;

With the Benefit of a Voluntary REGISTER.

Directions where vast quantities of Timber are to be had for the Building of SHIPS;

With the Advantage of making the Great RIVERS of *England* Navigable.

RULES to prevent FIRES in *London*, and other Great CITIES;

With Directions how the several Companies of Handicraftsmen in *London* may always have cheap Bread and Drink.

By *ANDREW YARRANTON*, Gent.

LONDON,

Printed by *R. Everingham* for the Author, and are to be sold by *T. Parkhurst* at the Bible and three Crowns in *Cheap-side*, and *N. Simmons* at the Princes Arms in S. *Paul's* Church-yard, M DC LXXVII.

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LICENSED.

Octob. 4.
1676.

Roger L'eſtrange.

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TO THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE
ARTHUR
Earl of *Anglesey*, Lord Privy-Seal:

And to the
RIGHT WORSHIPFUL
Sir *THOMAS PLAYER*, Knight,
Chamberlain of the City of *London*.

Right Honourable and Right Worshipful,

THat I here not only present you with these my weak Endeavours, for the vigorous Improvements of those unparallel'd Advantages, which the situation of our Climate, the Nature of our Soil, and the Constitution of both our People and Government affords us, in order to the making us every way great, beyond any Nation in the World; but have also at their peeping abroad into the severe

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light, taken the boldneſs to ſeek their ſhelter under the ſecure umbrage of your joint Protections: your own real worth, which has deſervedly purchaſed each of you ſuch great Honour and Eſteem in the Breaſts of all the Nation, is the only Argument that I ſhall plead for this preſumption, it being ſufficient ſecurity for my Pardon. I could not imagine which way what I lay down in my Book, as matter of Fact, ſhould in this unſteady Age ever come to be put into Practice, without the favour and encouragement of thoſe who might not only obtain for it a free Acceſs to his Majeſty, but ſuch alſo whoſe very ſmilings on its Deſign might be a ſufficient Shield to guard it againſt all the Arrows of Obloquy and Envy, that are uſually ſhot at the Projector, be the Undertaking never ſo Noble. My humble Addreſs therefore to both your Honours is, That as one may be an Advocate for it to the Prince, whoſe increaſe of Wealth, Strength, and Honour are the chief things aimed at in this Undertaking; ſo the other may procure for it a favourable Reception amongſt thoſe honourable Gentlemen of the City, whoſe Wealth and Grandeur are the chief ſupport of Trade, and conſequently of *England*; the Improvement of which hath been my whole

whole ſtudy for many years, and which I now make publick meerly out of a real love to my Country, whoſe future flouriſhing is the only Reward I ever hope to ſee of all my Labours. Might I once but ſee our Titles to Lands and Houſes ſecured, our Rivers made communicable, the Poor provided for by Bank Granaries, the Manufactures of the Land incouraged, and as the reſult of all our Trade upon the Increaſe; I ſhould not doubt then in few years to ſee this Kingdom enricht above Ten Millions *per An.* which is but a moderate Account of what Profit muſt inevitably ariſe from a due Execution of theſe Reaſonable Propoſals. I have chalkt out the Way, and given a fair Proſpect of the whole, and I hope clearly Evidenced that it is all feaſible, and matter of Fact. That God may therefore give his bleſſing on your Pious Endeavours, for the promotion of ſo Glorious a Work, as it is the unanimous Prayer of the Nation in General, it is alſo, and always ſhall be, the humble Petition of

Your moſt obedient Servant,

A. Y.

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TO THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE

THOMAS

Lord *WINDSOR.*

My Lord,

From the great Incouragement your Lordſhip hath been pleaſed to afford me, in thoſe indefatigable Pains you have taken in the Survey of ſeveral Rivers, and contriving with me effectually which way theſe might be rendred ſo far Navigable, that the Publick might thereby receive a general Advantage, I am emboldened to make my humble return of Thanks in this ſmall Dedication; in which ſhould I (as the uſual Cuſtom is) enumerate your Lordſhips Favours wherewith you have been pleaſed to honour me beyond my Deſert, although in ſo doing I ſhould only diſcharge my Duty, yet the captious Reader would be apt to miſ-interpret my grateful Acknowledgments for crafty Inſinua-

tions,

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tions, as if design'd only to court your Noble Protection: And by declaring to the World how far your Lordship hath dived into these Mysteries of Navigation, and what a fair Prospect you have given your Country of the great Profit necessarily arising from those Undertakings, I should give my Adversaries occasion to suspect, that I make use of so unquestionable a Testimony for one part of my Book, meerly in design to wheedle them into an easier credence of the whole. But I hope Your Lordship is assured, that I have a greater veneration for your Honour, than to make a Stale of either your Name, Favour, or Authority; or that I should presume to abuse them on any occasion, as young Swimmers do their Bladders, with which they too too often boldly adventure beyond their depth. I know indeed some speculative Gentlemen have of late plunged themselves so far into the deep, that they have not only sunk in their Undertakings to their everlasting reproach: but their Ignorance buoyed up with Pride being the only thing that hath been able to keep above water, they have given the World sufficient Tests of the vast difference betwixt Speculative Notions and Practical Experiments. But what I here Present Your Lordship hath been for the most part already

dy experienced in Neighbour Nations, and the rest sufficiently proved, by such undeniable Demonstrations, that I doubt not in some few Years to see England *(in spight of my Opposers) a flourishing Kingdom. Which, together with Your Lordships pardon for this rude Address, and the continuance of your Favour to protect me in this bold Undertaking, is all that is aimed at, or desired by,*

My Lord,

Your Honours faithful
and most humble Servant,

Andrew Yarranton.

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To Sir *Walter Kirtham Blount*, Baronet, Sir *Samuel Baldwin*, Sir *Timothy Baldwin*, Knights, *Thomas Foley*, *Philip Foley*, Esquires, *Thomas Smith* Esquire, *Joseph Newbrook*, *Samuel Whyle*, *Nicholas Baker*, *John Finch*, and *Nicholas Harrison*, Gent.

My Noble Patriots,

THat I have not return'd you an earlier Account of those Travels, in which out of a pure love to your Country you were pleased some years since to employ me, I had rather in few words submit to your just Reprehension, than, by making a tedious Apology, tell my Readers a long story, that little or nothing concerns them. It is I hope sufficient that I acquaint them, that if from the Remarks I have made on the Ballance of *Europe*, or my studious prying into the curious intreagues of Trade, and the thriving Politicks of our Neighbour Nations, any Advantage shall arise unto us in this Kingdom,

Kingdom, they must with me return their Acknowledgments wholly to you, whose Generous Souls not only engaged me at first in the Undertaking, but also wholly maintained both me and my Interpreter throughout my Travels, in the queſt of ſuch things, as my own Fortune would have proved too ſlender to have otherwiſe acquired. But that I may not be condemned with the Sluggard for laying up my Talent in a Napkin, I herewith preſent you alſo an account of my choiceſt Obſervations and Practice for this twenty five years in Trade; in which ſuch Secrets as the benefit of your Moneys gave me the advantage of finding out abroad, are at length by great pains and ſtudy rendred all practicable here at home, and ſo adapted to our own Climate and Conſtitutions, that nothing but Sloth or Envy can poſſibly hinder my Labours from being crown'd with their wiſht for Succeſs: Our habitual fondneſs of the one hath already brought us to the brink of Ruine, and our proneneſs to the other almoſt diſcouraged all Pious Endeavours to promote our future Happineſs. People confeſs they are ſick, Trade is in a Conſumption, the whole Nation languiſhes, and the Phyſick preſcribed is very proper and good, but ſome like not the Seaſon,

ſon, and fain would put it off (like Repentance) ſtill a little longer, until at length it be too late. Others fancy not the Doctor, and ſo reſolve not to like it becauſe his Advice. All that I ſhall ſay to both theſe is, That the Obſtructors of our Happineſs will purchaſe to themſelves as many hard Thoughts from their ruin'd Poſterity for hindring the increaſe of Wealth, Honour, and Honeſty amongſt us, as your Wiſdom will create you Bleſſings, for your ſtudy, care, and liberal Expences to promote ſo Noble a Deſign. And if by what I here preſent you, you find I have diſcharged my Truſt like a faithful Steward, your Approbation, as it will be the beſt Security againſt the Captious, it is likewiſe the higheſt Ambition of,

Gentlemen,

Your ſincere and moſt

humble Servant,

Andrew Yarranton.

TO

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THE EPISTLE TO THE READER.

Reader, thou muſt take notice that all Kingdoms and Common-wealths increaſe in Strength and Riches, according as they are ſituated for Trade, and do convenience themſelves with juſt and equal Laws and Cuſtoms, whereby they out-do the reſt of their Neighbours. We ſee of late years what great Conteſts and bloody Wars have been betwixt England *and* Holland, *and all to obtain the Miſtreſs called* Trade: *Sometimes the* Engliſh *Merchants complaining how the* Dutch *out-trade them, and that they are not able to live. And ſo in proceſs of time they and others under pretence of aſcertaining the Merchants Rights blow up a War betwixt* England *and* Holland, *which hath ſeldom been compoſed with a Peace but the Merchant goeth by the worſt, and the People of* England *ſeldom bettered, or the Trade advanced. And it being my fortune to be travelling, and at* Drayſden *the Duke of* Saxony's *Court, when the*

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ſad News came of the Dutch burning our Ships at Chattam, I made it then my buſineſs amongſt other things I was employed in, to obſerve as far as I could how and which way the Trade of England might be improved and advanced. And when I had made my Obſervations of the Trade there, and how far it was to be taken notice of in order to the eſtabliſhing of the like in England, to ſet the Poor on work, which was the Linen, Thread, Tape, and Tin-plates, I came for Holland, being the time the Treaty was at Breda, where the Triple League was concluded, (viz.) between England, Holland, and Swetheland. And there ſpending ſome time in the obſervations of their Laws, Cuſtoms, publick Banks, Cut Rivers, Havens, Sands, Policies in Government and Trade, with their Natural Fortifications both by Sea and Land; weighing and conſidering all things, I was then ſatisfied we could not beat the Dutch with fighting. And by long ſtudying and weighing every part of their Condition, and alſo knowing ſome of our failings in the advance of Trade, and our weak Laws conducing thereunto, I did ſee that all was out of joint; and purſuing the Cauſes thereof, in a ſmall time it appeared to me that although we could not beat them with fighting, yet on the other hand it was

was as clear to me that we might beat them without fighting; that being the beſt and juſteſt way to ſubdue our Enemies. My fancy growing higher and higher, and knowing it might be acceptable ſervice to the Publick Good of the Kingdom, I diſcourſed all parts and points now writ ſome hundreds of times, with ſome Lords, ſome Judges, Lawyers, Gentlemen, Merchants, Sea Officers, and Courtiers; and upon all that I could hear, and receiving all that could be ſaid againſt it, I was the more confirmed it might be done; upon which I was incouraged by many, and ſome of them Lawyers, who offer'd me their aſſiſtance and help to make it ready for the Preſs, which I was preparing for. But before I could compleat my intentions I received a Letter from a Friend in Flanders, wherein he acquainted me that there would be Wars between France and England, and Holland, and that the Dutch would be in great danger, and in proceſs of time Flanders alſo, and that France and England would join againſt Holland: Upon which I made a Map, and put the Engliſh in two Squadrons at half Sea, and the French in one Squadron with them, and I put the Dutch in three Squadrons within their Sands and natural Holds, and did in the ſame Map underwrite the Reaſons

here

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here ſet down in this Treatiſe (why we might beat them without fighting) which Map was done three Weeks before the Breach was, which is ready to be produced, if by any deſired: And I did then at Whitehall, *and in many other places, ſhew by diſcourſe the little fruits we might expect, and the great danger might enſue in breaking the Ballance of* Europe, *it being then ſo indifferently ſettled. But the Ballance being now broke, and underſtanding the* Dutches *preparations, (as to build Great Ships,) I am ſatisfied they aim at a larger Trade than ever, when opportunity offers it ſelf, and will endeavour to carry the Flag in the Eaſtern Seas, and it's poſſible ſome where elſe, if not prevented by the* Engliſh. *Therefore theſe few Sheets are ſet abroad to ſhew the World how they may be Beat without Fighting; and by no other ways than the Free Lands of* England *being put under a Voluntary Regiſter by Act of Parliament: From the Credit whereof ſpring Banks, Lumberhouſes, with all Credits neceſſary to drive Trade, Cut Rivers, the Fiſhery, and all things elſe that Moneys are capable of; and it will drive away the great fears and complaints rooted in the hearts of the People, as the decay of Trade, the growing Power of the* French, *and much more.*

ENGLAND'S

ENGLAND'S
Improvement
BY
SEA and LAND.

The true way to beat the Dutch *at Sea without Fighting.*

TO Beat the *Dutch* with Fighting is difficult, by reaſon of the great Advantages they have by their Sands and Holds all along the *German* Shore, from the Mouth of the *Texel*, and other *Holland* Rivers, unto the Mouth or Influx of the *Elbe*: And within theſe Sands and Holds they lye cloſe and ſafe as long as they pleaſe, and we cannot come at them with our Ships; the Reaſon is, we draw five Foot Water with our Ships more than the *Dutch* do with theirs; and we muſt lye beating at Sea, and receive all Storms and Accidents that the Seas and our Ships are lyable to, while

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the *Dutch* are at Anchor within their defensible Sands and Holds, and upon their own Coasts, and there with ease may take in and be supplyed with all manner of Ammunition, Provision, and Men, with all other things they stand in want of. And when the wind blows strong at East, we must bear away, and cannot keep our Station. The same wind that blows our Ships off, blows the *Dutch* out, and if they have a mind to follow us, they may; and when we are within some of our Bays they may come at us with ease: And as I said before, the reason is, we draw five Foot Water more with our Ships, than the *Dutch* do with theirs: They build for their Shores and Harbours, and we build for ours; and we see by experience they make their Sea War only defensive, and so will do untill they find themselves strong enough to venture to fight at half Sea. And what a comfort is it to the *Dutch*, to see their Fleet lye safe at Anchor near their own Shores, and their Enemies blown off by Storms and great Winds, and their Coasts in two hours time free, clear, and safe from any Enemies? And when such an Accident falls out, they may immediately put to Sea their several trading Fleets.

Now that they have such Natural defenses by reason of their Holds and Sands, was very difficult to make Gentlemen of great parts and knowledge believe. But these Natural fortifications and (I may say) preservations are not only the protection of the *Dutch*, but of like benefit to all the People Inhabiting the *German* Shore, from the Mouth of the *Texel* and other *Holland* Rivers, unto the Mouth of the *Elbe*: And the *Dutch* may now and at all times by the help of these Sands and Holds sail with their Smacks and small Vessels, of which they have great numbers, forth of the *Texel* clear along the *Friezland* and

and *Bremen* Shore into the *Emes*, *Weser*, and *Elbe*, to fetch in all manner of Provisions for *Holland*, which may be had plentifully down the *Emes*, *Weser*, and *Elbe*; and from *Hamburgh* all manner of Naval Stores, while the *English* or *French* must look on, and cannot possibly come at them.

And if their Men of War are so secured by their Sands and Holds, and that the Smacks and small Vessels may creep Eastward by help of them, and fetch in Provisions and Naval Stores uninterrupted; Then it is very clear and evident, they are not to be beat, War being made upon them, they acting their parts only defensive.

I could say something of their Natural and Artificial fortifications in *Holland*, *Zealand*, and *Friezland*, having Surveyed many of their great Towns. For it is of great advantage to the Naval Power of *Holland*, that their three Maritime Provinces are so strengthned by Art and Nature. And it is of like great advantage to the three Maritime Provinces that their Naval powers and force are so defensively secured by the Sands and Holds upon theirs and the *German* Shores.

I have several years in Publick in the hearing of some hundreds of Gentlemen given the same reasons which now I here put in Print; And I have often heard many Gentlemen say and swear they might be fetched forth and destroyed, and such discourse was only by Persons Dutchify'd; Some of which Persons, as they since have told me, did intend to get me secured for setting out the strength of the *Dutch*; and speaking of a *Publick Register*, as they then thought, was speaking against the Laws. But since those Gentlemen are my Converts, and have pressed me hard several times to know what was the reason or cause that these Natural defenses should be more

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applicable unto the *German* Shores than to the *Engliſh*. I promiſed them that it ſhould come forth in Print, for their and all other Gentlemens ſatisfaction; and I am ſure it is worth the knowing: And it is as neceſſary to be perfectly known by all Miniſters of State in *Europe*, as it is for them to know where the Ballance of *Europe* is beſt to be lodged for their Princes good. And I affirm that this ought by many Princes, who intend a Sea War, to be the firſt thing taken into conſideration. For whoſoever will make a Sea War muſt not promiſe himſelf ſucceſs againſt all Reaſon.

In diſcovering to you the true Reaſons of theſe Sands and Holds, I muſt ſhew you the length of the Rivers of *Germany* and *England*, with the nature of the Land and Soyl the Rivers run through, with the advantage the Winds give in making theſe Holds and Sands; and how the Winds clear our Sands, and help to deepen our *Britiſh* Rivers.

Moſt People think it very ſtrange, That in our three great Rivers in *England*, (viz.) *Thames*, *Humber*, and *Severn*, we ſhould have five Foot Water more at the Mouth or Influx than is at the Influx of the *Texel*, *Rhine*, *Emes*, *Weſer*, or *Elbe*, upon the *German* Coaſt; none of our Rivers running above one hundred and fifty Miles, and ſome of the *German* Rivers running one thouſand Miles; And it ſtands to Reaſon, the farther the Rivers run, and the more Water is in them, the deeper they ſhould be at the Influx.

Firſt, you muſt obſerve how the Winds blow, and how the Rivers lye to be Commanded by them. And ſecondly, you muſt conſider from whence the Rivers come, and whither they run, either through Clay, Gravelly, or Sandy Lands. The Winds blow at South and Weſt

Weſt two Thirds of the year, and theſe Winds are great and ſtrong, and have their Guſts and force upon the Mouths of the *German* Rivers; and when there are great Rains in *Germany*, and upon the Borders of *Poland*, where are great Sands, it brings them down into the *Elbe*, and ſo down to the Mouth or Influx therof; where often it meets with a South or Weſt Wind, and the Tide and Wind coming in both together, force the Sands into Beds, which by degrees increaſe to great Banks, and ſo alter the Channel, and in proceſs of time work themſelves by new Freſhes down the *Elbe* into the Sea, and then the Winds and Tide trouls them, and give them a ſettlement along the Shores. And the like it doth at the Mouth or Influx of all the great Rivers on the *German* and *Holland* Shores. And as long as the Winds blow, and the Rivers run as now they do, theſe Natural fortifications and preſervations by Sea ſhall be to the People inhabiting the *German* and *Dutch* Coaſts.

The true Reaſons now being made plain, I deſire the Reader to conſider (if this I have ſaid be true) which is more adviſeable; an hazardous War by Sea, or to bring to paſs the things that will beat the *Dutch* without fighting?

The Reaſon wherefore the *Britiſh* Rivers draw five Foot Water more than the *German* Rivers do at the Mouth or Influx is, becauſe they run not above one hundred and fifty Miles, and through Clay, and Gravelly Land, which ſort of Soyl ſends but little quantity of Sand down into the great Freſhes. And our South and Weſt Winds being great, and blowing, as I ſaid before, two parts in three in the year at thoſe Points, force out the Sands, and ſend them into the Ocean; And upon ſome certain Tides, force them over to help to augment

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ment the Holds on the *German* Shore. Observe but the Mouth of the River *Dee* that runs by *Chester* which lyes in the Face of the South and West Winds, and there you will find the Winds and Tides have done the like; By which at this present a Vessel of twenty Tuns cannot come loaded to that Old Noble Town of *Chester*.

But now it is time to begin to shew you how we may beat the *Dutch* without fighting? To beat the *Dutch* with fighting, so as to force them from their beloved Mistriss and delight, (which is Trade and Riches thereby) hath been the design of most of their Neighbours for this forty years last past, who thought thereby to bring that Mistress of Trade to leave that People, and betake her self to a place of better Ports, and healthfuller Air. To which purpose upon the end of War betwixt *England* and *Holland*, many advantageous Articles have been agreed upon, and some good Laws made to encourage Trade and the Merchants: But I see although we get this Mistresses Love, it is but for a short time; she is still endeavouring to be gone, and seat her self in that dull and flegmatick Air. And the Reasons wherefore she doth so, and will do so, I will here discover unto you.

All Kingdoms and Common-wealths in the World that depend upon Trades, common *Honesty* is as necessary and needful in them, as Discipline is in an Army, and where is want of common Honesty in a Kingdom or Commonwealth, from thence Trade shall depart. For as the Honesty of all Governments is, so shall be their *Riches*; And as their *Honour*, *Honesty*, and *Riches* are, so will be their *Strength*; And as their *Honour*, *Honesty*, *Riches*, and *Strength* are, so will be their *Trade*. These are five Sisters that go hand in hand, and must not be parted. All people that know any thing of *Holland*, know

know that the people there pay great Taxes, and eat dear, maintain many Souldiers both by Sea and Land; and in the three Maritime Provinces have neither good Water nor good Air: And that in some of the Provinces they pay Fifty years Purchase for their Lands, and are many times subject to be destroyed by the devouring waves of the Sea's overflowing their Banks. And notwithstanding all these strange, and unheard Inconveniences, yet they will not quit their Station, and remove to places of more safety and less Taxes (though never so civilly treated.) The Reason whereof is, *First*, They have fitted themselves with a Publick Register of all their Lands and Houses, whereby it is made Ready Moneys at all times, without the charge of Law, or the neeshty of a Lawyer. *Secondly*, By making Cut Rivers Navigable in all places where Art can possibly effect it; thereby making Trade more Communicable and Easie than in other places. *Thirdly*, By a Publick Bank, the great Sinews of Trade, the Credit thereof making Paper go in Trade equal with Ready Money, yea better in many parts of the World than Money. *Fourthly*, A Court of Merchants to end all differences betwixt Merchant and Merchant. *Fifthly*, A Lumber-house, whereby all poor people may have Moneys lent upon Goods at very easie Interest. As I have shewed you their Strength before, now in these five Particulars you may see their Policie, upon which lies all their Happiness and Welfare. By these Policies of the *Dutch*, and the want of our Lands being put under a Register, One hundred pounds a year in *Holland* at this present time will raise a Family sooner, and drive a better and more profitable Trade, than a man can do of a Thousand pounds a year in *England*. But if we write by their Copies, we shall do

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do the great things they now do, and I dare say out-do them too.

Now I will demonstrate to all men unbiassed the truth of what I assert, and shew them the Condition the Gentlemen and People of *England* are in at this day; and also the Condition the *Dutch* are in at this day in all their Provinces. Let a Gentleman now in *England* that hath a Thousand pounds a year Land, that owes Four thousand pounds, come to a Money Scrivener, and desire Four thousand pounds to be lent him on all his Land, and produce his Writings, and the Estate hath been in the Family Two hundred years; I know at this day the Answer will be, that by the Law of *England* as it is now practis'd, no man can know a Title by Writings, there being so many ways to incumber the Land privately: And therefore the Answer commonly is, Bring us Security for the Covenants, and we will lend you the Moneys. The Gentleman gets such Friends as he can procure to be bound for his Covenants, whom if they accept, then the Procurator and Continuator have their Game to play: But if he bring not such Security as they like, he goeth without this Four thousand pounds; which is a sad and lamentable case, he having Lands worth a Thousand pounds a year. And now he is put to his shifts, his Creditors come upon him, the charge of Law-suits comes on, all his Affairs are distracted, his Sons and Daughters want Money to set them into the World. At last it is possible he gets Two thousand pounds a piece of two several Persons, of one at *York*, and of the other at *London*, and Mortgages all his Lands to each man: This continues private for some years: The while the Gentleman strives what he can to be honest, and prepare Moneys to pay off one of the Mortgages: But it commonly falls out

out otherwise, either through bad Times, or decay of Tenants, great Taxes, or the Eldest Son matching contrary to his Father's will, or oftentimes it is worse, he is so debaucht no one will match with him: Now the Gentleman's miseries come on, and what must he then do? for the persons that have the Lands Mortgaged will not stay, because by this time it is discover'd the Land is twice mortgaged. I tell you the Lawyers Harvest is now come in, and the Estate torn to pieces, and the Gentleman, his Wife and Family, and it may be Creditors too undone. For seeing all is in danger to be gone, the Friends of the Wife Trump up a former Title to the two Mortgages, and fence to get all the Estate that Sheriff, Bayliffs, Sollicitors, and Lawyers leave, to be to the Uses intended or pretended in the Private Settlement. But you will ask me, What the poor Gentleman shall do to secure his Person? I will tell you what some have done, and many more I know must do, even turn over either to the *Fleet* or *Bench*. O *Pity*, and *Sin*, that it should be so in brave *England*! *First*, *Pity* that a poor Gentleman cannot have Moneys at such interest upon his Land, as the Law directs, to pay his just Debts, and for the good and comfort of his Family. *Secondly*, It is a *Sin*, that a Gentleman of a Thousand pounds a year should be the occasion of ruining so many Families as he does, by putting them to such vexatious Suits for their Moneys lent, and it may be at last lose all.

And that you may further see the badness of the Land Security at this day, take these two Accompts. In the Country where I live, I have been a Commissioner in the Third part of the greatest Estates in the County, wherein I have seen the Settlements two ways, and many of them proved which are lying dormant, and so

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will do. The Civil Wars were the occasion of these Settlements. And in the next County an Attorney (*Nicholas Phillpot* of *Hereford*) about four years since put out in print two Sheets, to shew Reasons wherefore a Register of Lands is needful: And amongst the rest, this is one: *For*, saith he, *in the County where I live, I know men that have deceived, and are deceived, to the value of Forty thousand pounds, besides what all others know.* And whoever perfectly knows that Country will say, none in *England* out-does it as to benefit the life of man: But Honour and Honesty being decayed, Riches will not stay. I am sorry I must make such a Discovery of the badness and uncertainty of Titles, but if the wound be not searched to the bottom, there will be no hope of a Cure.

In this posture as you see are many poor men in *England*, which cannot borrow Four thousand pounds of a Thousand pounds a year Land. I pray let us see what a posture a *Dutchman* stands in, that hath One hundred pounds a year, and wants Four thousand pounds.

Now I am a *Dutchman*, and have One hundred pounds a year in the Province of *West-Friezland* near *Groningen*; and I come to the Bank at *Amsterdam*, and there tender a Particular of my Lands, and how tenanted, being One hundred pounds a year in *West-Friezland*, and desire them to lend me Four thousand pounds, and I will Mortgage my Land for it. The Answer will be, I will send by the Post to the Register of *Groningen* your Particular, and at the return of the Post you shall have your Answer. The Register of *Groningen* sends Answer, It is my Land and tenanted according to the Particular. There is no more words, but tell out your Moneys. OBSERVE all you that read this, and tell to your Children this strange thing, *That Paper in Holland is equal with Moneys*

neys in England. I refuse the Moneys, I tell him I do not want Moneys, I want credit, and having one Son at *Venice*, one at *Newemberge*, one at *Hamburgh*, and one at *Dantzick*, where Banks are, I desire four Tickets of Credit, each of them for a Thousand pounds, with Letters of Advice directed to each of my Sons, which is immediately done, and I Mortgage my Lands at Three in the Hundred. Reader, I pray Observe, that every Acre of Land in the Seven Provinces trades all the world over, and it is as good as ready Money; but in *England* a poor Gentleman cannot take up Four thousand pounds upon his Land at six in the hundred Interest, although he would Mortgage a Thousand pounds a year for it. No and many Gentlemen at this day of Five hundred pounds a year in Land, cannot have credit to live at a Twelvepenny Ordinary. If this be so, it is very clear and evident, that a man with One hundred pounds a year in *Holland* so convenienced as their Titles are, and at the paying but three in the Hundred Interest for the Moneys lent, may sooner raise Three Families, than a Gentleman in *England* can either raise One, or preserve the Family in being, for the Reasons already given. But were the Free Lands of *England* under a voluntary Register, all these Miseries would vanish, and the Lands would come to Thirty years Purchase, which I shall shew you in its proper place.

But I know you would understand the Reason, why a *west-Friezland* man may have Four thousand pounds upon a Hundred pounds a year?

I Answer, Because there the Land is worth Fifty years Purchase. And after the Four thousand pounds is lent, the Party that owns the Land may, if he please, at the smaller Bank at *Groningen* take up Six hundred pounds

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more in Bank Dollers, upon the ſame Hundred pounds a year: For Credit is given to the value of the Land within Two years Purchaſe of what the Land goeth at.

I can both in *England* and *Wales* Regiſter my Wedding, my Burial, and my Chriſtening, and a poor Pariſh Clerk is intruſted with the keeping of the Book; and that which is Regiſter'd there, is good by ourLaw: But I cannot Regiſter my Lands to be honeſt to pay every man his own, to prevent thoſe ſad things that attend Families for want thereof, and to have the great benefit and advantage that would come thereby. A Regiſter will quicken Trade, and the Land Regiſtred will be equal as Caſh in a mans hands, and the Credit thereof will go and do in Trade what Ready Moneys now doth. Obſerve how it advanceth Trade in *Holland*, and of how little Advantage it is to the Trade of *England*. I having One hundred pounds a year in *Holland*, meet with a Merchant upon the *Exchange* at *Amſterdam*, and agree with him for Goods to the value of Four thouſand pounds for ſix Months: If he demands Security, I go to the Bank, and give him Security by a Ticket of my Land, and by the Credit of that Ticket the Merchant is immediately in Trade again as high as the Commodity was he ſold. But if I make a Bargain at *London* for Four thouſand pounds worth of Goods for ſix Months, the next diſcourſe is, What Security? Then the Buyer and the Seller agree to meet at the Tavern at Four of the Clock in the Afternoon: There the Buyer produceth his Security, many times not approved of; ſo the Merchant cannot put off his Commodities, nor the Chapman have the Goods he ſtands in need of. But if the Buyer or any Friend of his, that would Credit him, had Land under a Regiſter, then a Ticket upon ſuch Lands given to the Merchant would be

be equal to him as Ready Moneys; and I ſay better too.

It is the common miſtake of the world who cry up the *Dutch* for a great Caſh in Bank, it is not ſo, it is a great miſtake; For it is a Bank of Credit, and Paper is in that Bank equal with Moneys, the Anchorage, Fund and Foundation being laid Safe: And that is the Lands being under a Regiſter, from whence iſſue theſe delightful Golden Streams of Banks, Lumber-houſes, Honour, Honeſty, Riches, Strength and Trade. You may read in Sir *William Temples* Book of his Obſervations of the *Nether-lands* this Expreſſion:

When the States ſend to Perſons who have lent them Moneys to come and receive their Moneys and Intereſt, ſaith he, *they come with Tears in their Eyes deſiring them to continue it longer*: And the Reaſon is, they know the Security is good. And when ever they give Notice they will take up a Sum of Moneys, there is great ſtriving who can get in his firſt.

But you will ſay, I talk that Gentlemen of *England* cannot have Moneys for Land; It is not ſo: And that I ſay Lawyers know no Titles, I ought to have my pate crackt; for money is plentiful, and Lawyers are cunning enough to ſpy out good Titles.

As to both I would it were true, for the ſake of the poor Gentlemen, and the Lawyers too. But as to the greateſt part of them, that have Thouſand pounds a year, the World knows they are ſo far from borrowing Four thouſand pounds, that they cannot borrow Four hundred pounds; and I dare ſay ſome Lords alſo.

Nay, to my knowledge three eminent Lawyers have been put to much charge and trouble, in their Eſtates lately purchaſed by them, in *Montgomery*, *Hereford*, and *Worceſter*.

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Worceſter Shires, by reaſon of former Incumbrances. Now if an Eminent Lawyer cannot purchaſe an Eſtate without ſo much trouble, hazard, and charge, upon a Title ſettled at leaſt fifty years ago by all the Judges of *England*, and in the Exchequer-Chamber; upon what Security can the Bankers be underſtood to lay out their Money ſafe? And the poor Country-men are yet in a worſe condition.

I will now ſhoot a Granado into *London*, not to fire them, but I hope 'twill make them look about them, and enquire after the Engineer, and demand how ſuch combuſtible matter can be made, and do good and no harm, and how it may be fixt, ſo that *Lumbard-ſtreet* and thereabouts may both preſerve and encreaſe their Credit. I will now ſhew you the Condition of *London*, as at preſent it ſtands, and how it would have been, if the Houſes new built had been by Law to be Regiſterd at *Guild-Hall*. Admit the *Green Dragon* Tavern in *Fleet Street* were mine, and Set at One hundred pounds a year, and I owe ſix hundred pounds, and go to the Scriveners and deſire them to lend me ſix hundred pounds upon the *Green Dragon* Tavern. I Shew them the Purchaſe of the Ground Rent, the Patent from the Judges taken in, and all other Titles bought. I preſume I cannot have the Six hundred pounds upon my houſe, but I muſt give great Security for my Covenants. I preſent ſuch Security as I can get, which will not be accepted. Now for want of this ſix hundred pounds, on a ſudden to pay my Debts, I am undone, Wife, Children and many more whom I owed moneys to, my Goods ſeized, my Houſe taken from me, and it's poſſible a Priſon too, or a Statute of Bankrupt taken out, to the Ruine of all. But if it had been foreſeen when the Act paſt for the building the

the City, that there had been put into the Bill theſe few Lines, **Be it Enacted by the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty.** &c. **That all Houſes which ſhall hereafter be new built in and near the City of** London, **deſtroyed by the late dreadful Fire, may (if they pleaſe) be Regiſtred by the Owners at the** Guild-Hall **within the City of** London; **And all ſuch Houſes ſo Regiſtred, ſhall be a good Title to the Party Regiſtring ſuch Houſes, and ſhall Barre all perſons whatſoever, The King not Excepted; Provided there be no Claym entred within ſix Monthys next after the Regiſtring of ſuch Houſe and Houſes; And ſuch Clayms as are entred ſhall be proceeded upon in the ſaid City, and no where elſe, in due form as the Law directs.** And if this had been done, I then go to any Scrivener that deals that way, and deſire to borrow a Thouſand pounds on the *Green Dragon* Tavern in *Fleetſtreet*, being Rented at One hundred pounds a year; there will be then no more to be done, but their Servant is ſent to the *Guild-Hall* to ſee whoſe the *Green Dragon* Tavern is, and he brings word it is mine; There is no more ado, I ſay, but the Thouſand pounds is told out, and I give Security for it by a Mortgage put into the Regiſter of my Houſe. Then I go and pay my Debts, prevent Law-ſuits, preſerve my ſelf, Wife, Children, and Reputation, and all is well: And that which is beſt of all, the Party lending the Moneys is ſafe, well and ſurely ſecured. It is poſſible great part of the Thouſand pounds lent might be the Moneys of poor Widows and Orphans, here are both to the Lender and Borrower great Advantages; To the one there is undeniable Security, and to the other preſent Relief

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lief upon all occaſions. The wanting whereof hath been the ruine of ſome thouſand Families ſince the firing of *London*. And this is that which will encreaſe and enliven Trade; and the Houſes Regiſtred will be equal with ready Moneys at all times, according to the value of the Houſes. And if this we treat on had been done, there needed not one Houſe to ſtand empty and untenanted, as now they do; nor the Trade to depart out of the City, as it hath done ſince the Fire. I deſire and heartily wiſh that the Governours of the City would prepare a Bill againſt the next Sitting of Parliament to put the new Buildings under a Regiſter. I will not Propheſie that a Bank ſhall riſe in *London* equal with that of *Amſterdam*, *London* being put under a voluntary Regiſter; but I will make it out, when ever the Heads of the City pleaſe to deſire it, That if *London*, with the Free Lands of *Middleſex*, *Eſſex*, *Kent*, and *Surrey* were under a voluntary Regiſter; two of the Ridings of *Yorkſhire*, *Lincolneſhire*, *Suffolk* and *Norfolk* were under another voluntary Regiſter; *Gloceſterſhire*, *Somerſetſhire*, and *Monmouthſhire* under another voluntary Regiſter; and *Devonſhire* under another; then there would be as great a Bank at *London* as at *Amſterdam*, and would be able to do much more in Trade, Credit, and all great things, than they can; and as great a Bank at *Briſtol* as at *Hamburgh*, and would be able to drive as great a Trade, and ſet up the neglected, and I may ſay decayed Trade of Fiſhing upon the Coaſt of *Wales* and *Ireland*; and as great Banks at the two Towns of *Lynne* in *Norfolk* and at *Hull* in *Yorkſhire*, and drive as good a Trade as at *Dantzick*, and enliven the Clothing Trade now brought very low, and ſet on foot that great and deſirable Rich Trade of Fiſhing on their Coaſts, which ſo advantageouſly offers it ſelf. (O yes, O yes,

O yes, O yes, what is become of the Moneys given voluntarily for the ſetting forward this good work of Fiſhing about twelve years ſince? If any one will help me to the twenty ſhillings I gave, I will give him nineteen for his pains.) And as great a Bank at *Exeter* as at *Noremberge*, and give life and ſtrength to the great Wollen Manufacture in all the Weſt of *England*. For no great things can be done without a Bank, and no Bank can be of any benefit to Trade, and the Publick, but where there is a Regiſter.

And I would have the miſtaken world know, that a Bank is as ſafe and practicable in a Kingdom, as in a Common-wealth, and particularly in an Iſland that is convenient for Trade. And the Reaſon why it is ſo, is, becauſe it is a Bank of Credit, not of Caſh, as is the Chamber of *London*, and the *Eaſt-India* Company, whoſe Treaſures are abroad in Trade and increaſing, and only the Books in the Offices. I ſay it is impoſſible to keep a Bank from riſing in this Kingdom, nay many Banks, if we were under a voluntary Regiſter. But now the Land Credit and the City Bank Credit are both diſparaged; therefore it is impoſſible that Trade can any way be ſecured or bettered. And for perſons behind-hand and in debt they muſt expect miſery.

Of late years the monied Men in *England* ſent their Moneys into *Lombard-ſtreet*, and there received a Note from a Goldſmiths Boy, which was all they had to ſhew for their Moneys. And certainly there was a Reaſon wherefore the great monied men did take ſuch ſlender Security for their Moneys; The Reaſon was, becauſe the Land Security was ſo uncertain and bad, and it was ſo troubleſome and chargeable getting their Moneys again when they had occaſion to uſe it, that forc't them

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to *Lombard-ſtreet*. For two parts in three that put their Moneys into theſe uncertain *Banks*, know better how to lay their Moneys out in Land Security, than any of the banking Goldſmiths or Merchants either. But the Land Security being not good, the Moneys tumbled into the wrong Channel. And all perſons that have deſigns to get conſiderable Sums of Moneys into their hands for intended deſigns, or hazardous adventures, apply themſelves to the Money-Bankers, and there make their approaches by noble Treats, great Offers, with large Intereſt, with Country Baronets, Knights, Eſquires, and it's poſſible ſome Citizens alſo for Security; and at laſt creep into the credit of borrowing great Sums of Money upon Land Mortgaged twice or thrice before, for in the Country none could be borrowed. At length the *Banker* calls for his Moneys, but none can be paid. The *Banker* dares not adventure to ſue; but all that he dare do, is to employ a Lawyer only to whiſper (not to make a noiſe) or give him ſome private Duns; for if he ſues or falls on, that would cauſe the perſon that credited the *Banker* to call in his Moneys, and ſo the *Banker's* Credit would be ſpoiled; therefore all is to be ſilent and huſh. The *Banker* by this time ſeeth and knoweth his condition, now he caſts about how to preſerve himſelf from the Storm approaching, and it is poſſible ſome conſiderable Creditor by this time ſpies ſome bad Bargains made by the *Banker*, and calls in his Moneys: His earneſtneſs puts on others to do the like, and then all his Creditors crowd to him as Pigs do through a hole to a Bean and Peaſe Rick. Now the *Banker* ſtands upon his guard, ſpeaks fair to ſome, prevails with others to have patience a while; and in the mean time he adviſes not his Creditors, but his own intereſt. Now by the importunity of his Wife and Friends,

Friends, he ſecures perhaps Two or Three Thouſand pounds free from all Peoples approaches. Then you ſhall have him make Offers, and prays Time, proffers his Books to be ſurveyed, and ſaith that he will be juſt, and hath husbanded the Moneys with juſtice and honeſty. The Books are preſented, the major part of the Creditors proclaim that there is Eſtate ſufficient to pay all. So the minor Creditors muſt be concluded. And then Time is given to pay by degrees, and Bond is given for the Payment: But by whom? Even by the *Bankers* themſelves. A brave Security! but if their Books were ſurveyed by Perſons that know Men, and the Securities that are given, it is not to be queſtioned but Sir *Foplin Flutter* and Eſquire *Nipp* have good part of the Moneys upon the Mortgages of Lands, Mannors, and Tenements, and great part as eaſie to be recovered as it is to bring *Penmenmoor* and *Gore Agoluath* together, being the two great Mountains in North *Wales*. And it is poſſible that great part of thoſe Moneys are ventured to Sea by Merchants; and rather than their Friend the Goldſmith ſhall ſuffer, he ſhall ſhut up Shop and go to Sea with his Merchant, and bring home the ſuppoſed loſt Eſtate, and at his return pay God knows what.

It is probable that any man that ſends his Moneys into any of theſe *Banks* will conclude it impoſſible to employ ſo great Caſh, as they are intruſted with, any other way than by lending upon Land Security, or to Merchants to venture to Sea, or to Citizens and others upon Perſonal Security. And if the Caſh can be employed no other way, then the Lender muſt conclude the *Banker* is not able to ſecure the Moneys, but muſt run the hazard of bad Security by Land, and ſuch hazards at Sea as attend Merchants, with the badneſs and uncertainty of Perſonal

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Security. And it is not to be imagin'd there being such great Cash put into the *Bankers* hands, that they should stand to the loss of all moneys misventur'd by trusting and bad Securities: And it must be madness for the *Bankers* to keep the moneys in their Chests by them, unless they intend to keep part for themselves, and pay part, and then lay the Key under the Door. I beg this one question of such Country Gentlemen as have put their moneys into the *Bankers* hands, Whether they do not know better how to lay out their moneys on Land Security than the *Bankers* do? Yes I know they do ten to one better; for they partly know Titles that may be indifferent certain, and know the Reputations of the Persons better than the *Bankers*, as I have set down before. And if there can be no Security given to the *Bankers* more than I have set down, then in the name of God let them that have a mind to proceed further with them go on and prosper if they can.

But it will be Objected, That I am no Friend to the way of Banking as now it is. I do profess it, and have been of the same mind this ten years last past; and have declared before some of the *Bankers* and many Persons of Quality besides, that this way of banking would endanger the Kingdom. And when I saw it convenient, which was in *January* last, I gave Reasons in Publick Coffee-houses for my Opinion, some of the *Bankers* being present. Their way of Dealing I knew, and what Security they took, which was impossible should run long. And as the Land and Personal Security is at this day, no living man, although never so knowing in the Laws or in Men, can take a great Cash into his hands, and pay six in the hundred for it. Is it not a sad thing, that a *Banker's* Boy should take up more moneys upon his Notes in one day, than

than two Lords, four Knights, and eight Esquires in twelve months upon all their Personal Securities? Unless we are cutting off our Legs and Arms to see who will feed the Trunk. We cannot expect this from any of our Neighbours abroad, whose interest depends upon our loss. Were it not much better that those Lords, Knights, and Esquires that now pay eight, nine, and ten pounds in the Hundred for their moneys, and are contented to sell their Lands at sixteen years Purchase, after Law-suits and troubles attending the Law have destroyed the one half, should bring up their Lands to thirty years Purchase, and Moneys down to three and a half in the Hundred, and redeem the old Credit paid by the People to them?

And I must here beg the Gentlemens pardon that wear the Gold Chains in the City of *London*, if I Petition them to take into their Care the true interest of that Ancient Noble City, which is by using such means as may bring it under a voluntary Register, where a *Bank* will suddenly rise, and such a *Bank* as will be for the benefit and advantage of the whole Kingdom, and Trade Universal.

Suppose all the houses in *Lombard-street* be put into a Register, the title thereby safe and secure, let them be the Credit, Anchorage, Fund and Foundation to build your *Bank* upon. Then admit the houses in *Lombard-street* are worth ten thousand pounds a year, and valued at twenty years purchase, which they will go at, and much more; Then the *Bank* credit that is to secure the Lender will be 200 thousand pounds. I say this being lyable to make good all Moneys the *Bankers* shall receive and take up, then there is no fear but the Lender will have his ends answered and his Moneys well secured. And it is certain such an Anchorage, Fund and Foundation

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dation being once laid, will mount that *Bank* within Two Months to ſix hundred thouſand pounds, (and higher it ought not to go.) Then out comes the Moneys unimployed from all perſons in or near *London*; Even Servants, Men and Maids, will tumble in their Moneys as faſt at one end of the *Bank* as it can be told out; And at the other end it is tumbled out again into Trade to Merchants and ſuch as ſtand in need of ready Moneys, and thereby Trade is made eaſie and much convenienced. And then it will be true with us what Sr. *William Temple* ſaith of the *Dutch* in his Book of his Obſervations of the *Nether-lands*, That when the *Bankers* there ſend to the people that have lent them Moneys to come and fetch their principal and intereſt, then, ſaith he, *they come with Tears in their Eyes deſiring them to continue it.* But in *England* many times Men may cry out their Eyes before they get either principal or intereſt. What a comfort would this be to Widdows and Orphans, and all ſuch as know not how, or dare not ſet out their Moneys at intereſt, their Moneys now lying dead on their hands, if this were done? And by this *Bank*, and it's Credit will ſpring up a Lumber-houſe, nay many in the City of *London* to force Trade, to give to people one Commodity for the other, the things now offer'd at by many Gentlemen at *Devonſhire* houſe. But they having no Fund, Anchorage and ſecure Foundation, it can come to nothing; theſe Lumber-houſes grow out of the ſides of the grand *Banks*, which are in all parts and ever ſhall be the Anchor and Cable of all ſmaller *Banks*. If it ſhall pleaſe God once to raiſe a Bank in *London* of ſix hundred thouſand pounds Fund and Anchorage, out of ſuch a *Bank* will ſprout out many Lumber houſes and ſmaller *Banks*, to quicken Trade. And certainly then the Moneys will be lent at four

four in the hundred, and ready Moneys at all times upon unperiſhable Commodities, even to three parts of four of the Value, as doth the King of *Swetheland* with his Iron and Copper at *Hamburgh*. I could write a whole Volume of the advantage it would be to our *Engliſh* Trades, the growth and manufactures of our own Kingdom: But you ſhall have a touch or two. When I ſpeak of putting all the poor of *England* at work with the growth of our own Country (here to be manufactured) I do know four perſons in *England*, the Father and three Sons, that are in a great Trade, and I believe they Return more moneys in Trade than any two Merchants or Traders in *England*, which have their moneys at five in the Hundred. And I have heard many ſay, that they had rather let them have their moneys at four in the Hundred, than any others at ſix, becauſe it was ſafe, and they could have it again when they pleas'd. But the Reaſon of all this is, the Anchorage is ſafe, they having a great real and perſonal Eſtate. And thus it will be with any *Bank* that ſhall be ſettled upon a good, ſecure, and unperiſhable foundation, into which moneys will be tumbled at ſmall Intereſt.

Now I have ſhewed you what the Credit and Advantage of a *Bank* well ſettled will be of one Street in *London*; but what will the Credit of a *Bank* be, if once all the new buildings in and near the City of *London*, deſtroyed by the late Fire, come under a Regiſter! O you with Gold Chains, I will tell you half the Houſes in the City cannot miſs coming into the publick *Bank*, to build and help to lay a Foundation to that rich, that deſirable, that juſt, beneficial and honourable thing: And the other half of the Houſes will be good Security to the Owners to take up moneys upon them, to ſerve their occaſions, and drive their Trades with eaſe. Then the Houſes

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Houſes will riſe in their Rents, the Trade will return to the City, the Rats and Mice will leave the Houſes (now only inhabited by them) Honour and Honeſty will return. I have met with many that make theſe Objections. *Firſt*, The Lawyers will be againſt it. *Secondly*, All Gentlemen in Debt will be againſt it. *Thirdly*, All the Lawyers in the Houſe of Commons, and Gentlemen in the Houſe in Debt will be againſt it. And, *Fourthly*, It will undo thouſands of People, for in producing their Writings holes will be pickt in their Titles.

As to the *firſt*, If the Lawyers Eſtates will riſe in Purchaſe from ſixteen to thirty years, then certainly his Family will be better provided for by that way, and I was ſaying, more juſtly than now practiſed: And if I do not miſtake, it will make Trade much more large in the Kingdom than now it is, which makes more for the Lawyers. And let the Lawyers and all others conſider, the Free Lands of *England* are not the one fifth part; and ſo all that is deſired is but two Feathers out of their Gooſe, and there will be ſufficient plucking and picking work beſides. And for ten years there will be more Law than ever to clear up Titles, to make them fit to come into this voluntary Regiſter. The benefit of all theſe things certainly will be much more to the Lawyers Advantage than what they get by their preſent practice. As to the *Second*, "The Gentlemen in debt will be againſt it; I ſay no they will not, for it will pay their debts without Moneys, and that is their Intereſt, the undeniable truth of that you have at large in this diſcourſe. As to the *Third*, you ſay, "The Lawyers and Gentlemen in the houſe of "*Commons* in debt will be againſt it. My anſwer to that is, That two worthy Members of the houſe of Commons whoſe eſtates are encumbred, ſay, they are wholly convinced

ced of the abſolute neceſſity and the advantage of a Regiſter, and will carry the Bill into the Houſe when a fit opportunity offers it ſelf. And I queſtion not, but before that time all the People of *England*, eſpecially thoſe poor Cities and Towns that depend upon Trade, and want Credit and Stock, will diſcourſe their Parliament Men in theſe things hinted at, who thereby will ſee the neceſſity of a Regiſter. As to the *Fourth* Objection, and indeed it was a ſtring that the Lawyers held hard at, "That it "would undo thouſands of Families, becauſe that by pro-"ducing their Writings holes would be pickt in their Ti-"tles, and Gentlemen would not Let their Eſtates be diſ-"covered. I ſay here is a Salve to cover all this Sore; that is, the Regiſter is voluntary, not compellable, ſo he that will Regiſter may, and he that will not may chuſe; and there will be Lands Regiſtred ſufficient to encourage Trade upon a ſudden. And thoſe that will make uſe of the Lawyers, and the Charge attending the Law, may purſue their old way; and I will promiſe them the perſons that have Regiſtred will not be angry with them. But I will plainly ſhew you how the perſon Regiſtring (who poſſibly owes Ten thouſand pounds, and hath made three or four Mortgages of a Thouſand pounds a year) will pay his Debts without Moneys, and will then ſee the Lawyers Objections are only made for their own good, that they may pick ſome more Feathers off him.

Now ſuppoſe the Mayor of *Warwick* having a Thouſand pounds a year owes Ten thouſand pounds; he comes and Regiſters his Lands, and when the Law ſaith, it ſhall be a good Title, no man having entred a Claim, then the Mayor of *Warwick*'s Land is a good Title. By this Credit the Mayor ſhall have his Land riſe price within ſix Months to ſix and twenty years Purchaſe. The Mayor ſells off

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so much Land as pays the Ten thousand pounds, and hath as much in value left as he had before, (and his Debts paid,) and hath then freed himself from all the Charge that attends the Law, and is also able to provide for his Family, and be an Instrument for the good of the publick and place where he lives. Whereas before, having but a Thousand pounds a year, and owing Ten thousand pounds, he was valued worth nothing, his Family neglected and not provided for, and all his business was to fence with the assistance of Lawyers, to keep off and prolong the Consumption which his Estate was then liable to.

Then suppose the Mayor of *Coventry* hath One thousand pounds a year, and oweth Ten thousand pounds, and hath mortgaged his Lands to four several persons, one knowing not of the Mortgage to the other: He observing what the Mayor of *Warwick* hath done, that he hath paid his Ten thousand pounds, and freed himself from all Incumbrances, (and hath as good an Estate as before,) what do you think he will do? I tell you what he will do, he will go to all persons he hath mortgaged his Land to, and confess the truth, and desire them to come with him, and all Register their Titles, when the Law saith that these Titles shall be good: Then the Mayor of *Coventry* by virtue of these Registred Lands, doth the same thing that the Mayor of *Warwick* did before. And I wish that the Members of Parliament for *Warwick*, *Worcester*, and *Hereford* Shires, would seriously consider of what is here asserted; and if they are convinc't of the truth hereof, let them pursue the ends for the obtaining of it, and they will quickly find the benefit thereof.

All *Scotland* is under a Register, and worth twenty four years Purchase; and on the other side in the North of

of Ireland, although but three Hours Sail, is worth but eight years Purchase; and in *England* on this side *Tweed*, it is worth but sixteen years Purchase; the Register is the Cause. The Mannor of *Taunton Dean* in *Somersetshire* is under a Register, and there the Land is worth three and twenty years Purchase, although but a Copyhold Mannor, and at any time he that hath One hundred pounds a year in the Mannor of *Taunton*, may go to the Castle and take up Two thousand pounds upon his Lands, and buy Stuffs with the money, and go to *London* and sell his Stuffs, and Return down his moneys, and pay but five in the hundred for his moneys, and discharge his Lands. This is the Cause of the great Trade and Riches in and about *Taunton Dean*, (O happy *Taunton Dean*!) What Gentleman can do thus with Free-lands? No, it is not worth sixteen years Purchase all *England* over, one place with another, and if not timely put under a Register, it will come to twelve years Purchase before long. Now you see a Register is practicable in *Scotland* and also in *England*; And if it were so by Act of Parliament in these particular places I have formerly mentioned in this Treatise, there would be no Complaint for want of People or Trade in *England*.

Methinks I hear some object and say, Although *Scotland* be under a Register, yet that is a very poor Country. There are many reasons to be given wherefore *Scotland* might be very poor; And if it were not under a Register the Land would not be worth eight years purchase; But being under a Register you see how much it exceeds the Lands in *England* in purchase. *Scotland* is ruled by a Commissioner, and there you cannot expect that which you may where the Monarch keeps his Court. For here the Merchants have accesse with speed

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and eaſe to have their grievances heard and redreſſed. But in tributary Kingdoms there ever were and ever will be ſelf-intereſt Parties to keep as much as in them lyes, the Peoples grievances from the Princes knowledge, provided they can thereby feather their own Neſts. Witneſs *Flanders* and the Vice-roys that have been ſent by the *Spaniard* to govern there. But *Scotland* is not undet half the Improvement, or ever will be, as *England* is; For in *England* there are large Rivers, and well ſcituated for Trade, great Woods, Mynes, good Wooll and large Beaſts. In *Scotland* very little Woods, few Iron Mynes, courſe Wooll, and often great part of the Sheep are ſtarved. And no Northern Kingdom is or ever will be of any great Riches, or are capable thereof: But ſuch will as have theſe things abounding in them, good Ports, advantageous Laws for Trade, good Wooll, and good quantities thereof, much and well Wooded, with plenty of Iron, Stone and Pit Coales, with Lands fit to bear Flax, with Mynes of Tin and Lead. *Scotland* is a thin and lean Kingdom, and wanting in theſe things. *England* is a fat Kingdom, and hath all theſe things in it. Yet the *Lothean* Lands in *Scotland* are twenty four years purchaſe. At *Edinburgh* there is a Grand Regiſter, and in each County a particular one, and no man can be there deceived in a Purchaſe unleſs it be his own fault. *England* is at ſixteen years Purchaſe. The reaſon is obvious why *Scotland* muſt be ſo, and why *England* is ſo. But a voluntary Regiſter in *England* will cure all, and put us ſix years purchaſe above *Scotland*. For as I formerly ſaid, as our Honour and Honeſty is, ſo will be our Riches; and Riches bring Trade, and Trade brings ſtrength to an Iſland. And for want of good Titles let the world judge what a Condition we are coming into.

I will

I will give you one ſmall Inſtance, what the poor decayed Trade and Clothiers of *England* would be able to do in eaſing themſelves, and making their Trade comfortable, if they had but the Authority of the Law to Regiſter all their Houſes and Lands. Take it from the City of *Salisbury*, there I make the Precedent, and as it would be with them, ſo it would be with all the Towns in *England* who deal in the Wollen and Iron Manufacture. Suppoſe the Clothiers in and near *Salisbury* have two thouſand pounds a year in free Lands, and their Lands were by Law fixt under a Regiſter, then the Anchorage and Foundation of a Bank will be at leaſt fifty thouſand pounds; And immediately tumbles into them all the idle Moneys, nay Moneys now under Ground, (and good part of the plate) ten Miles round; The Uſurer will pray, and the Men and Maid-ſervants will beg to take in their Moneys. Immediately one hundred thouſand pounds will be brought in, and at four in the hundred. What will this do to the poor Clothiers? Nay what will it do to each Gentleman, and all men near *Salisbury* that have or keep Sheep? I ſay the help and preſent Credit of this great Bank and Caſh will raiſe the price of Wooll, and ſet the Poor at work; Thereby chabling the Tenants to pay their Rents, keep the poor of the Pariſh, bring the Clothiers and the City into a Comfortable Condition; but moſt of all it will prevent the Trade departing this Kingdom, which of neceſſity it will do, if not timely prevented. For the *Iriſh* Wooll carried away with their Beef to *Holland*, *France* and *Germany*, their making Cloth of cheap Wooll with cheap Victuals, with Moneys at three in the hundred, will outdo us, and undo us too [illegible] prevented. Eight years ſince I diſcovered [illegible] the departing of the Woollen Manufacture,

facture,

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facture, and the Reasons, which he made publique in his first Book.

The same that may be done at *Salisbury* by this way, may be done by all the Towns in *England* that depend upon any of our own Manufactures. And in this case here's nothing desired, but that Men thus qualified with Lands may employ it by the Authority of the Law to the good of themselves and mankind, and to be justly honest to all.

Now methinks I hear many of *Salisbury* say, But how may this be done which you say? I tell you how: desire your Parliament Man to draw you up a Bill and carry it into the House the next sitting. But you will say, he will not do it. Then get your Bishop to do it. You will say, he is no Lawyer. Pray tell him, it is easier than making the River Navigable. But a Register and the River Navigable together will do rarely well. Well, if the Bishop will do the one, I will do the other; I will only tumble over a few papers wherein are my Observations when I surveyed the River.

The Preamble of the Bill to be carried into the House of Commons, for putting the City of Salisbury *and the Free Lands within ten Miles thereof, under a voluntary Register, with some Heads of the said Bill.*

WHereas there past an Act of Parliament in the Year of his Majesties Reign that now is, for making the River

ver Avon Navigable, from the City of Salisbury to the Town of Christ-Church, and so into the Sea, so as Boats, Barges, and Lighters may come up the said River to the City of Salisbury, and so down again into the Sea, for carrying and recarrying of Wood, Coles, Corn, and all other Commodities to and fro; And whereas the said River is begun to be made Navigable, and some considerable Sums of Money are laid out about the said Work, which if once finished will tend much to the benefit and furtherance of Trade to the said City and Country thereabouts: And whereas there hath formerly been a great Trade in the said City and Country adjacent, in the making and working in the Woollen Manufacture, which is now much decayed, and if not timely prevented will be worse; the occasion whereof is the want of present Money (and Credit) for the Clothiers to drive their Trades, to be by them had when wanted, and that at low and easie Interest; And finding that in many places beyond the Seas Trade is much advanced by the Lands being under a Register, and in Taunton Dean in England the Town and Manor there being under a Register, hath in a strange manner given life, ease, and benefit to the Trade there and thereabouts, whereupon that place is much enriched; And to the end that the River of Avon when made Navigable, may answer the Charge of making it so, and the Woollen Trade in Salisbury and thereabouts may be encouraged, Be it therefore be it Enacted by the Kings most Excellent

ellent Majesty, by and with the content of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in this present Parliament Assembled, That from and after the twenty fifth day of June, one thousand six hundred seventy and seven, all manner of person or persons that shall desire it, may and shall have their Free-hold Lands and Houses Registred at the Registers Office within the City of Salisbury, which shall lye within the said City, and within ten Miles thereof, accompting two thousand yards to the Mile: Provided such Houses and Lands so to be Registred with their Names, Metes, and Bounds be first set up and affixed three Lords Days upon the Church Door of the Parish where such Lands are, And that the Minister with one of the Church-Wardens, and one of the Overseers of the Poor, first certifie under their Hands and Seals the doing of the same, with a true Copy of the Paper to affixed, to the Register, with forfeiture of twenty pounds and three Months imprisonment, to any person or persons that shall take down or deface the said Writing, during the time it is ordered by the Law to be up: And then all Free-hold Lands and Houses thus Registred shall be a good and perfect Title unto the person Registring the same, and to his Heirs forever: And no Sale, Mortgage, or Lease, or any other thing whatsoever shall be good as to the Land Registred, unless Registred in the said Court, Provided that all persons whose ever may at any time within six Months next after

after any Land is so Registred, make their Claim, and upon such Claim proceed in the said City and not elsewhere, by due course of law to recover their Right; any thing in this Law to the contrary notwithstanding. And be it further Enacted, That all Bonds and Bills to be entred into, from and after the Twenty fifth day of June, which shall be in the year of our Lord God One thousand six hundred seventy and seven, may by the person or persons having right to the said Bond or Bonds, transfer and assign the said Bond and Bonds, and the Assignment being made and executed, shall transfer the whole property of the said Bond or Bonds to the party to whom such Bond or Bonds are assigned, and the property with the Assignment shall pass and be good from man to man, in the nature of Bills of Exchange, whereby one Bond may pay and run through the hands of many persons, and thereby prevent the Charge of Law, and the Ruine of many Families for want thereof. Observe what is here set down for *Salisbury*, is to shew you, That all the Towns of *England* lye under the same advantage.

But I know some hard Questions will be asked me now; As *First*, Who shall keep this Register? *Secondly*, Who shall chuse the Register? *Thirdly*, How shall he be chosen? *Fourthly*, Who shall pay him for his pains? And *fifthly*, What Security shall he give to perform his Trust?

As to the *First*, let the Register be kept by two Gentlemen whom you have experience of for Honour and Honesty. *Secondly*, let the Register be chosen by the

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Major voyces of all the Free-holders in and within ten Miles of the City of *Salisbury*, who have forty shillings a year and upwards. *Thirdly*, Let him be chosen by the way of the Baletting Box. I will tell you how that is: Every Free-holder must have Bowls given them of several Colours, when they see who stand to be Register. Then let *A.* be for the White Bowle, *B.* for the Black Bowle, *C.* for the Red Bowle, *D.* for the Green Bowle, and so on; and when the Parties appear, each Free-holder drops into the Baletting Box one Bowle in a piece of Paper that none can see the Colour, either Black, White, Red or Green. So he that hath most Bowles is the man. And by this way no man knows how to find fault with his pretended Friend, or knows who is his Enemy. And certainly this way would drive out base interests and prefer men of Honesty and Honour. And for chusing of Parliament men and all publick Votes in Corporations, it were happy it were so; for great things are done in some parts of the World by this little Policie. To the *Fourth*, [who shall pay him for his pains,] I say he ought to have it out of the Lands Registred; but have a care of allowing too much. And as to the *Fifth*, [what security,] get as honest and as rich a man as you can, then the slenderer Security will serve. I have given you my thoughts, but I am but a Country High-shoe. But there are three worthy Gentlemen of the Long Robe who make it their part of their business to fit some papers to answer all the ends propos'd, and I have promised them I will get together what materials I can fit for to raise the Fabrick. And you see I have brought the great post from *Holland*, and one side-piece from *Guernsey*, another side-piece from *Scotland*, and one Rafter from *Denmark*. And I will

will find a great piece to make Sparrs, and other finishing things, or else I will go into the Inner Temple to the Registers office there, and write by the Copy of Sir *Varmidems*.

Reader, by this time I hope I have convinced thee of the necessity of the Free-lands being put under a voluntary Register; And I will now shew to all men the true Reasons of the bad Securities by Land at this day. Until about thirty years past the Conveyances and Settlements of Lands were three wayes, viz. *First*, by a Deed inrolled in *Chancerie*, which creates a Possession. *Secondly*, a Deed and Fine, which doth the same. *Thirdly*, by a Deed executed with Livery and Seisin upon the Land. Two of these are upon Record, and the third was an Act which was done publickly, whereby the Country might have notice of the transferring the Land, and then there was possibility of Titles to be known. But now by the occasion of the late Warrs, and things relating thereunto, there are three things that give liberty to all men to defraud whom they please, and it is not in the power of man to prevent it. First the settlement by Lease and Release, a thing that unhinges the whole Free-hold Lands of *England*. For whereas before the people had the other three ways to settle their Estates, two of which were upon Record, the third of publick Acts in doing of it, by which the Country might take notice thereof; now this private pocket-settlement called Lease and Release, may be done in any Corner privately, and shall be good against all persons. The way is this: *First*, a Lease is made for a year of the premises, which by the practice of the Law gives a possession; then in another Deed the Lease is recited, and a Deed of Release made, both which Convey the Fee. This may be done in *Ire-*

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land, and the Leaſe left in the hands of the perſon whom it was made to; and the Grantor brings away the Releaſe with him. The year is expired, then the Lands are ſold, and a Bill in *Chancery* is preferr'd, and the partie ſwears no Incumbrance, and gets a great ſum of Moneys; then delivers the Releaſe to the party that had the Leaſe for the year. Then the Title is veſted in the Leaſe and Releaſe. Then he comes and Ejects him that bought for valuable Conſideration, becauſe he had the proper Title. I could name ſix perſons that were ſerved ſo, and one of them not under the degree of a Sergeant at Law. And pray now what Lawyer knows a Title? The *Second* ſort are the private Settlements made to perſons before or in the War; they were done by the Royaliſts to preſerve them againſt the Parliament party; the like did the Parliament party do to preſerve them againſt the Kings party; the like doth the Romaniſt at this day. I have been a Commiſſioner in many of theſe Titles, and they are ſtill kept on Foot to play faſt or looſe as they pleaſe; ſome of which are every Term heard of in *weſtminſter* Hall. The *Third* are Bonds given to the King, although made in an Ale-houſe or Tavern, and never Recorded in the Exchequer, nor in any Court elſe; yet theſe Bonds are a Judgment in Law, and by virtue thereof will be firſt ſerved, (and before all men elſe.) And at this day many Gentlemen (and others that I know) have ſold Land ſince they entred into theſe Bonds, and the Bonds not ſatisfied. I ſpeak this with honour to the King's Prerogative, and affirm that it would be more for his Majeſty's advantage alſo, if Eſtates were Regiſtred, for he would then ſee what Security he has for his Money, whereas his Majeſty himſelf is many times a loſer, by truſting upon inſufficient Security. And it is now a common

common practice to convey away all Lands before a man becomes bound to the King.

Beſides all theſe Uncertainties of Titles of Land, it is brought ſo to paſs at this day, that whatever Moneys is or hath been borrowed, by Companies Incorporated, or upon the Credit, or under the Common Seal of Cities or Corporations, none can be recovered by Law. I hope now no Gentleman of the Long Robe can pretend to know a good Title from a bad, and therefore will be now willing to let the Free-lands of *England* to be put under a voluntary Regiſter.

But I hear ſome ſay, That for all that hath been ſaid in this Diſcourſe they are not ſatisfied, the *Dutch* will be beat without fighting. Well then, I will give you ſome more ſatisfaction. I pray obſerve what the *Dutch* and *Engliſh* have been doing for this many years; it has been courting and fighting for this Miſtreſs called Trade. And obſerve how the *Dutch* have fitted her with all that ſhe can deſire; as with a Regiſter of Lands, Banks, Lumber-houſe, cut Rivers, eaſie Ports in point of Cuſtoms, a Court of Merchants: And theſe give her delights, and ſhe hath no mind to depart from them. And her long continuance hath made her Lovers vaſtly rich, and the Towns where ſhe maketh her abode, both populous and great. And though in the Three Maritime Provinces they have neither good Water nor good Air, yet are their Lands at fifty years Purchaſe. Now obſerve, *England* lyes within twenty Hours ſail of *Holland*, and is ſtored with many and much better Ports than *Holland* hath: And our Ships by reaſon of the deepneſs of our Rivers, can go out and come in with much greater Burdens than theirs can, and we lye as well to the *Baltick* as they, and much better to the *Mediterranean*, Eaſt and Weſt.

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West *Indies*, than they do. And in *England* are Noble Seats to be purchased, and a good Air. Now Reader, dost thou think, that the great *Dutch* Merchants and others rich in Cash, would stay there, if we had here publick Security for our Lands, that they might purchase safely here? I say they would come over in Swarms, and would willingly give thirty years purchase for Lands here. So that the great Merchants coming from thence, and buying Estates here, will bring away the great Riches from thence, and so increase Trade here; and thereby the *Dutch* will decline gradually every year more and more, and within very few years their beloved Mistress will depart, and will come and settle her self with us. And as we are an Island which God and Nature hath fitted for Trade, if we once fit our selves with Laws answerable, then the greatest part of the Trade of *Europe* will be with us. And if this doth not convince the Reader, that hereby we shall beat the *Dutch* without fighting, and pay our Debts without Moneys, I have no more to say.

Beside the Advantages aforesaid, let me tell you that I have found out two places, one in *Ireland*, the other in *England*: In that in *Ireland* are great and strange quantities of Timber to build Ships, and places to build them, and at three fifths of the Rates the King now builds at, with convenient places to lay up the Ships, and thereby to be ready upon all occasions. That in *England* is convenient to build Ships at, and at very easie Rates, and is as good a Harbour to lay them up in as any is in *England*, and in the very Eye of *France*. And I desire it may be seriously considered. And that the truth may be demonstrated of what I say, I have affixed two sheets in Maps to this Book, whereby the truth asserted may be made the more clear.

About

About two years since, I was prevailed upon by some of the Money Bankers, and some Gentlemen to go over into *Ireland* to Survey some Iron works, Woods and Lands which they were in proposition for, with Sir *Robert Clayton* and Mr. *Morris*, being Works, Lands, and Woods lying near the River *Slane* in the Counties of *Wexford* and *Wicklow*, and formerly set on Foot by Sir *John Cutler*, Sir *Edward Heath*, Mr. *Abbot* the Scrivener, Docter *Yates* of *Oxford*, and Mr. *Timothy Stamp*, and from them Conveyed to Sir *Robert Clayton* and Mr. *Morris*, to advance a sum of Moneys, and to manage the Works and to give an Accompt: But the Parties differing, and some bad Titles made with suits at Law had so unhinged and debased the whole affair, that nothing possibly could be done, unless we could come upon some new Foundation. So my self and servants spent some time in Surveying the Woods, Lands and Works, in which I did evidently perceive the Design at the first was very rationally laid, but unfortunately destroyed. I then considered what might be done. After I had surveyed the River *Slane*, and the Brooks and Rivulets running into the same, and the Woods adjoyning unto them, with that noble great and good Wood called *Shelela*, I then did perfectly see what a great shame it was that such quantities of Timber should ly rotting in these Woods, and could not be come at, the Mountains and Boggs having so lockt them up, that they could not be brought to any Sea-port to be imployed in building of Ships. But my self and those I employed having spent much time in the surveying the said River *Slane* and the Rivulets running into it, we found that they may be made so Navigable for Ten thousand pounds, as all those Woods may with ease and at very cheap Rates be brought down

the

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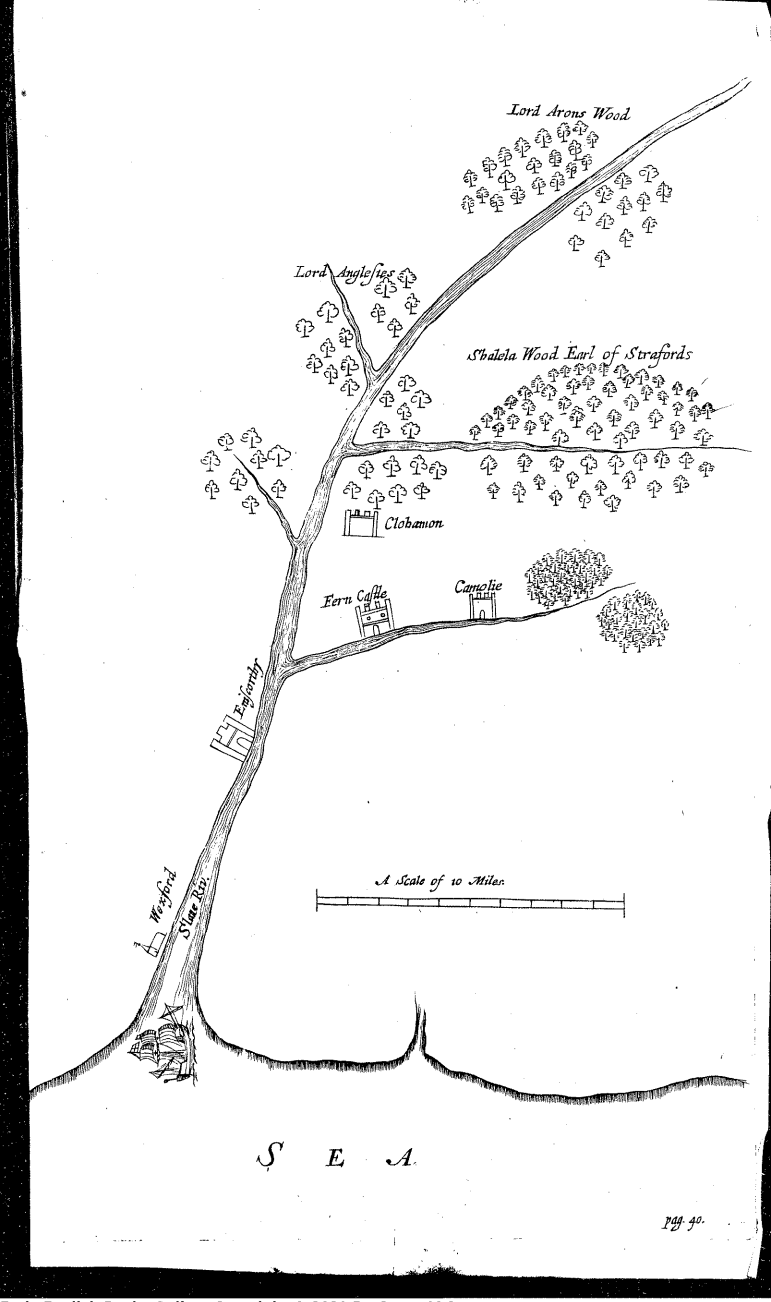
the *Slane* to *Wexford*, and to other places near thereunto, to build Men of War and other Ships. And I know in the Woods near unto the *Slane*, that may come down that River, (if once Navigable) there is Timber sufficient to make a hundred Men of War (and some hundreds of Busses) and as good Timber as any is in *England*, (I was going to say better) and not one stick wanting that Oak is capable of doing: And the first lengths of Masts also, (and they will serve well for that use.) And as now these Woods are (and as they will for ever be, unless by some such way relieved) they will never bring the Owners Twenty thousand pounds, (nor Ten I verily believe.) But if the *Slane* were made Navigable and the Rivulets running into it, these great quantities of Timber might be employed in building Ships for the Royal Navy, and may if his Majesty please, be kept either in an Admiralty at *Wexford*, or in some Port near, or in *Milford* Haven, and there they will be ready to sail upon any occasion, either to preserve the West *India* Trade, or into the *Mediterranean*, and thereby give great comfort to all Trade that is used in those Seas; as also incourage the People, and drive away their present fears. And I am very well satisfied that Ships of all Rates will be built at *Wexford* or thereabouts at three fifths of what the King now pays for building; and there they may be also Gun'd and Victualled. The Woods are the Earl of *Angleseys*, the Lord *Baltimores*, Sir *Laurence Esmonds*, the Lord *Arons*, and *Shelela* the Earl of *Straffords*, with many other small Woods. Here you have the Map of the River and Rivulets, with some small Signs of the Woods before mentioned.

The Second place convenient for the building of Ships, is at *Christ-Church* in *Hampshire*. About eighteen Months since



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ſince I was taken down by the Lord *Clarendon* to *Salisbury* to Survey the River of *Avon*, to find whether that River might be made Navigable: As alſo whether a ſafe Harbour could be made at *Chriſt-Church* for Ships to come in and out, and lye ſafe. After I had ſurveyed the River, I found it might with eaſe be made Navigable. I then with ſeveral others went to Sea ſeveral times, to ſound and find the depths, and to diſcover what the Anchorage was. At laſt I found in the Sea great quantities of Iron Stones lye in a Ridge. For in the Sea, pointing directly upon the Iſle of *wight*, obſerving it at low Water, I found that Ridge of Iron Stones was the cauſe that forc't the ground Tide about the point, which had carried and lodged the Sands ſo, as it had choaked up the Harbour: But the Stones near the Shore lay ſo great and thick, that they were the occaſion of lodging the Sands by them, near the Weſtern Shore, and ſo of preſerving a place which is very deep and good Anchorage, and within one hundred Yards of the Shore, which gives unto that River the advantage of making there as good an Harbour, as to the depth of Water it will draw, as any is in *England*, where a Boy and a Cord two Inches Diameter will be ſufficient to hold a Ship; the Harbour being a great Inland Lake or Pool, and well defended from all Winds. When my ſelf and ſome were well ſatisfied of the conveniency of the place for a Harbour, I waited upon the Lord *Clarendon* and ſome other Gentlemen to Sea, and there did diſcover to them the Reaſons at large, having convinc't them upon the place, of the fitneſs and conveniency in making a Harbour there. They then proceeded to do ſomething in Treating about the River: At which time I obſerved two great things that place was capable of. The Firſt is, At that very place where the

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Harbour may be made, there may at any time ſafely come in and quietly ride at leaſt 50 or 60 fifth and ſixth Rate Frigats; and that which is more ſtrange, within three hundred yards of the place there is a Hill or Promontory, which was an old Camp of the *Romans* or *Saxons*, as it is ſaid, which will lodge a hundred thouſand men, and in three days may be made ſo defenſible, that no Army (be it never ſo great) will be able to annoy them, all parts of the ſaid Camp being defended by Sea except about three hundred yards, and that is intrenched by a very vaſt Ditch, yet very uſeful; and Relief by Sea may be brought to this place every Tide, and no Party by Land, as it is now, can give any oppoſition. And to me it is very ſtrange, that notice long ſince had not been taken of it, and ſome Forts built there. The Second thing I there took notice of, was, The great Advantage his Majeſty might make of that place when the Habour was opened, for the building of fifth and ſixth Rate Frigats. A place none can be better, with theſe Advantages. *Firſt*, Within the Harbour is a convenient place to build Ships. *Secondly*, The Timber will be carried down *Avon* to the place for building, for four Shillings the Tun or Load; the Timber coming out of *New-Foreſt*, the River running by the Foreſt ſide, and at preſent His Majeſty ſends the Timber out of the Foreſt to *Portſmouth* to build, and pays for a Load to *Redbridge* fourteen ſhillings, and from *Redbridge* to *Portſmouth* by Water eight ſhillings the Load. *Thirdly*, This place is and may be made by Art, with the laying out of two thouſand pounds upon a Fort, a full defence againſt any Enemy landing, and ſecure all his Majeſties Ships that ſhall be laid in there from the attempts of any Enemy whatſoever, and will there be fit and ready almoſt with any Wind to ſail out. It lyes over againſt

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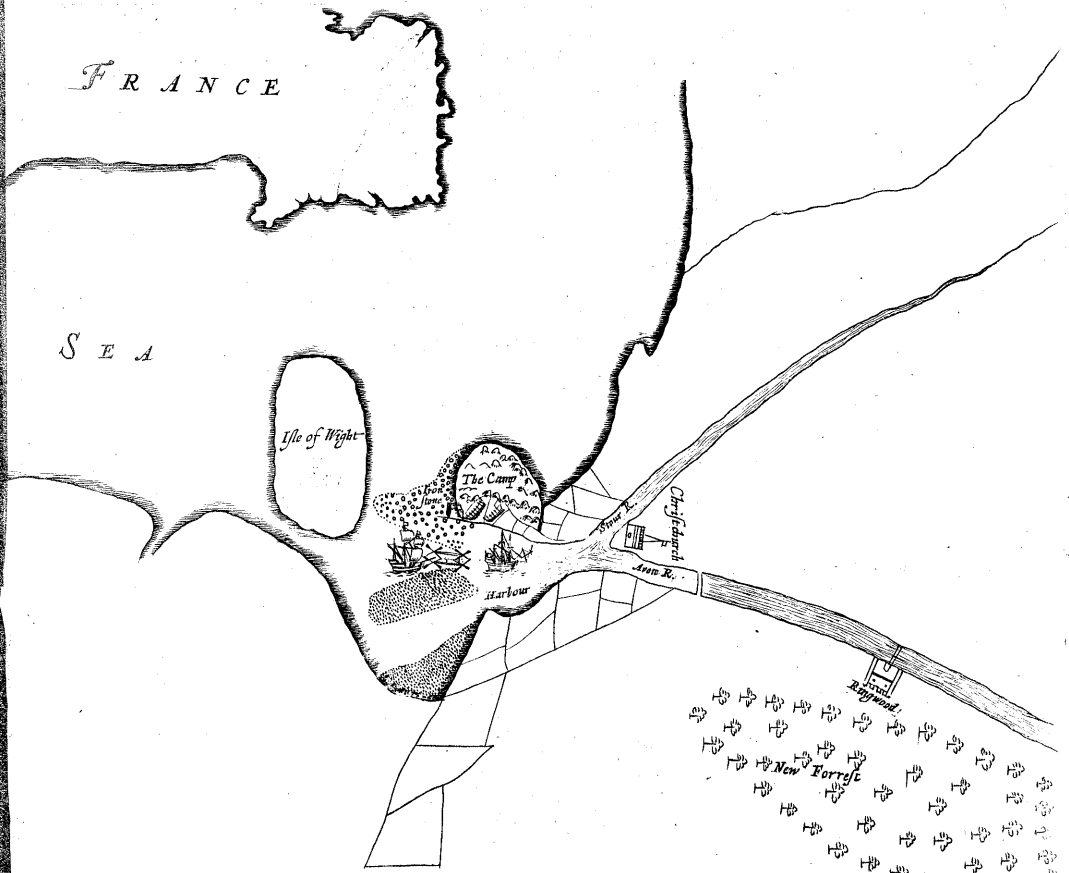

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againſt the very heart of *France*, and ſuch Ships may there go to Sea and be about their work, when others cannot come about, for contrary Winds.

The *Third* great advantage is, that there the King may have all his Iron made, and Guns caſt at very cheap Rates. There is the Iron Stone in the Sea, by the Harbour mouth, and the King hath vaſt quantities of Woods decayed in *New Foreſt*; of which at this time Charcoal is made, and Shipt away to *Cornwall* and other parts. If two Furnaces be built about *Ringwood* to caſt Guns, and two Forges to make Iron, and the Iron Stone be brought from the Harbour mouth out of the Sea up the River to the Furnaces, and the Charcole out of *New Foreſt* to the works, there being ſufficient of decayed Woods to ſupply four Iron-works for ever; by theſe means the King makes the beſt of every thing, and builds with his own Timber being near and convenient; whereas now the charge and carriage makes the Timber of no uſe to him. And having Iron Stone of his own for gathering up, and Wood of his own for nothing, he will have very cheap Guns and Iron. And all theſe things ſet together, this is a buſineſs befitting a King to have. And as I ſaid, this Fort will be made, and anſwer the ends I here lay down, for two thouſand pounds, and the Iron works built and Docks to build three Ships at one time for eight thouſand pounds. The diſcovery more particular of the place of the deep Water and Fort to be made, and the Harbour within, with a deſcription of the Camp adjoyning is here in the Map affixed.

Now Reader, I hope I have made good my promiſe of diſcovering two places convenient to build Ships in, and at eaſie Rates, and alſo to lay them up ſafe, and in places that are commonly convenienced for quick getting out and

could ſay much more of theſe two places as to publick benefit, but it may be, and it is not to be queſtioned, I ſhall meet with Enemies for ſaying ſo much, for I know now almoſt all men are Sacrificing all things to their own Nets and Drags, or to ſuch Great ones as they lye under. However if his Majeſty pleaſe to Command me, I will go to *Chriſt-Church* with any knowing perſon, and there upon the place ſhew him all that is here affirmed, (and the Reaſons:) the like I will do as to the *Slane* in *Ireland*, and the Woods I ſo commend, joyning thereunto; and upon the place demonſtrate and make out how the River *Slane* and Rivulets running into the ſame, may be made Navigable; and ſhew the great quantities of Timber that may thereby be brought down to build Men of War, the places convenient for building them, and that no King or Prince in *Europe* hath ſuch an advantage to build Ships as the King of *England* may have with that Timber in *Ireland*.

The Way to employ and ſet at work all the Poor of England, *both Man, Woman, and Child, that are capable and able to work, and all to be done by improving two of our own Manufactures (the growth whereof is all of our own Iſland;) the one the Linen, the other the Iron Manufacture.*

AS to Linen Cloth of all ſorts, what vaſt quantities are yearly brought into *England*, and here made uſe of, and by us ſent unto our Iſlands, and to many other places, the making of which ſets at work abundance of People in other Nations; as alſo Threads, Tapes, Twine for Cordage, and wrought Flax? Now who makes

makes the fine Linen Clothes, and where have they the Materials? I ſay the fine Linens are made in *Holland*, and *Flanders*, that is, woven and whitened there, but the Thread that makes them comes out of *Germany* from *Saxony*, *Bohemia*, and other parts thereabouts, and is brought down the *Elbe* and *Rhine* in dry Fats for *Holland* and *Flanders*; and there the Merchants have at this day, and ſo will ever have, a vaſt Trade in theſe Commodities, unleſs that Trade of Linen be advanced in *England*, and incouraged as I ſhall ſet down. But, *Firſt*, Obſerve that the People of *Holland* eat dear and pay great Rents for their Houſes, and ſo they do in *Flanders*; but the weaving and whitening of the Cloth is not above the tenth part of the labour. For the great labour is in preparing the Flax, as pulling, watering, dreſſing, ſpinning, and winding, and all this is done in the upper parts of *Germany*, and thereabouts; there Victuals are cheap, and in all theſe parts there is no Beggar, nor no occaſion to beg; and in all Towns there are Schools for little Girls, from ſix years old and upwards, to teach them to ſpin, and ſo to bring their tender Fingers by degrees to ſpin very fine, which being young are thereby eaſily fitted for that uſe. Whereas People overgrown in age cannot ſo well feel the Thread. Their Wheels go all by the foot, made to go with much eaſe, whereby the action or motion is very eaſie and delightful. And in all Towns there are Schools according to the bigneſs, or multitude of the poor Children. I will here ſhew you the way, method, rule, and order how they are Governed.

Firſt, There is a large Room, and in the middle thereof a little Box like a Pulpit. *Secondly*, There are Benches built round about the Room as they are in our Playhouſes; upon the Benches ſit about two hundred Children

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dren ſpinning, and in the Box in the middle of the Room ſits the Grand Miſtreſs with a long white Wand in her hand. If ſhe obſerves any of them idle, ſhe reaches them a tap; but if that will not do, ſhe rings a Bell which by a little Cord is fixt to the Box, and out comes a Woman; ſhe then points to the Offender, and ſhe is taken away into another Room and chaſtiſed. And all this is done without one word ſpeaking. And I believe this way of ordering the young Women in *Germany* is one great cauſe that the *German* Women have ſo little of the twit twat. And I am ſure it would be well were it ſo in *England*. And it is clear, that the leſs there is of ſpeaking, the more there may be of working. In a little Room by the School there is a Woman that is preparing and putting Flax on the Diſtaffs, and upon the ringing of the Bell, and pointing the Rod at the Maid that hath ſpun off her Flax, ſhe hath another Diſtaff given her, and her Spool of Thread taken from her, and put into a Box unto others of the ſame ſize to make Cloth.

And obſerve what Advantages they make of ſuiting their Threads to make Cloth, all being of equal Threads. *Firſt*, They raiſe their Children as they ſpin finer to the higher Benches. *Secondly*, They ſort and ſize all the Threads ſo, that they can apply them to make equal Cloaths. Whereas here in *England* one Woman, or good Houſewife, hath it may be ſix or eight Spinners belonging to her, and at ſome odd times ſhe ſpins, and alſo her Children and Servants, and all this Thread muſt go together, ſome for Woof, ſome for Warp, to make a piece of Cloth. And as the Linen is Manufactured in *England* at this day, it cannot be otherwiſe. And is it not a pity and ſhame, that the young Children and Maids here in *England* ſhould be idle within doors, begging abroad, tearing

tearing Hedges, or robbing Orchards, and worſe, when theſe, and theſe alone, are the people that may, and muſt if ever, ſet up this Trade of making fine Linen here? And after a young Maid hath been three years in the ſpinning School, that is taken in at ſix and then continues until nine years, ſhe will get eight pence the day. And in theſe parts I ſpeak of, a man that has moſt Children lives beſt; whereas here he that has moſt is pooreſt. There the Children enrich the Father, but here begger him.

Joining to this Spinning-School are three more Schools, ordered as this ſpoken of is. One is for Maids weaving Bone-lace, another for Boys making Toys, ſome cutting the Heads, ſome the Bodies, ſome the Legs; the third is for Boys painting the Toys and ſlit Pictures.

I know theſe Queſtions will be put or asked: *Firſt*, Where would you have this Trade ſettled in *England*? *Secondly*, How ſhall there be Flax provided for to manage this Trade? And, *Thirdly*, Where ſhall be Stock at firſt, and where can we have places to whiten? I Anſwer, *Warwick*, *Leiceſter*, *Northampton*, and *Oxford* Shires are the places fit to ſet up this Manufacture, becauſe in theſe Countries there is at preſent no Staple Trade, and the Land there for Flax is very good, being rich and dry, wherein Flax doth abundantly delight. And I affirm, that the Flax that grows in theſe parts, ſhall do any thing that the *German* or any other Flax can do, provided it be ordered accordingly. As to the ſecond and third, (as to Flax and Stock) let each County begin with two thouſand Pounds Stock apiece immediately to provide Houſes as before ſet down, and employ it as is directed. And for places to Whiten, near all the great Towns there are Brooks or Rivers where bleeching places may be made in

the

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the Lands adjoining, as is in *Southwark* by help of the flowing of the *Thames*. And for Men and Women to Govern the Trade, I know in every Country there are Men sufficient to direct and order it.

I know it will be much inquired into by many, why *Warwick*, *Leicester*, *Northampton*, and *Oxford-shires* should be the places fixed on for the Linnen Manufacture before all other Counties in *England*? I answer, there are no Counties in *England* so capable of making the Commodity so good and so cheap as these. *First*, their Land is excellent good to produce Flax. *Secondly*, they are inland Counties, and have no staple Manufacture at present fixt with them; whereby their poor are idle and want imployment. *Thirdly*, they are Counties the best furnished at all times with Corn and Flesh of any Counties in *England*, and at cheapest Rates. *Fourthly*, they are in the heart of *England*, and the Trade being once well setled in these Counties will influence their Neighbouring Counties in the same Manufacture in sending their Flax and threads with ease and cheapness down the Rivers *Thames*, *Avon*, *Trent*, and St *Eades*: all which Navigable Rivers come into these Counties. And I affirm it is not possible to set up this Trade in any other part of *England* with success but in these places, because in most part of *England* there are fixt Manufactures already that do in great measure set the poor at work. In the West of *England* clothing of all sorts, as in *Glocester*, *Worcester*, *Shropshire*, *Staffordshire*, and a small part of *Warwickshire*: In *Derby*, *Nottingham* and *Yorkshire*, the Iron and Wollen Manufacture: In *Suffolk*, *Norfolk*, and *Essex*, the Wollen Manufacture: In *Kent*, *Sussex* and *Surry*, some Cloth, Iron, and Materials for Shipping. Then to Counties to raise provisions and to vend them at

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at *London* to feed that great Mouth, are *Cambridge*, *Huntington*, *Buckingham*, *Hartford*, *Middlesex* and *Berks*. And if you rightly weigh and consider how *England* is fixed in all parts as to the Growth, Trade, Manufacture, and vending thereof, there are no Counties in *England* that this desirable gainful improvement of the Linen Manufacture possibly can be managed in, with the like success, as in the forementioned Counties. For as Common Honesty is necessary for Trade, and without it Trade will decay: so any Manufacture fixed in any place where it may be better accommodated, thither it will go, and so remove from the place where it was first set up; and the discouragments it received there many times keep it from fixing any where else. About seven or eight years since there was a Proposal of setting up the Linen Manufacture in and near *Ipswich*, a Town of two hundred void houses, to be had for little, and near the Sea: but I coming to that Town was prest hard to give my Opinion, whether the Linen Trade might be there set up with success? After I had rid about the Town as far as *Cattaway* Bridge, and observed the Influence that the *Colchester* Trade had there; as also the Stuff and Say Trade, whereby the Poor were comfortably supplyed: I then found it was impossible to go on with success, and gave my reasons, upon which all was laid aside, and my reasons approved of. I did also acquaint one of the Grandees of the Linen Trade at *Clarken-well*, that that Trade would eat out its own Bowels, Stock and Block would come to nothing. And so it shall do in the Countries I name, and in all other places in the World, being a new Manufacture, unless the Publick Authority take care and cherish it, for at least seven years. The way how, I will set down when I have finished my Discourse of this and

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the Iron Manufacture; for it is as fit to be done for the incouragement of the Iron Manufacture, as for the Linnen Manufacture. And obſerve, I pray you, theſe Counties I now name for the Linen Manufacture, employ more hands at work by their growth, than any eight Counties of *England* do by the growth of theirs, and all employed abroad in other Counties, not in their own. And the great cauſe of Strength and Riches to *England* are thoſe great quantities of Wool which grow in their great Paſtures, and are ſent abroad into the Weſt and other parts, and there Manufactured, where they keep at work infinite quantities of poor people, as Spinners, Carders, Weavers, Dreſſers, Dyers. Yet I have ſeen two pieces in Print, each making great complaint, that by the late Incloſures in theſe Counties, a Dog and a Boy do manage as much Lands as formerly employed ten Teams, and kept forty perſons at work all the year. Never conſidering that the Land incloſed is treble the benefit to the Owner (after the Miniſters and Poors part was thrown out) over what it was before it was incloſed; and that the product of the Wool proceeding from the ſame Land, does ſet at work five times the number of people in other places of the Kingdom. And ſo it will be with the Linen Manufactures, if once well ſettled in theſe four Counties, and incouraged by a Publick Law. Then theſe Counties will be as *Germany* is to *Holland* and *Flanders*: There the Flax will grow, and be Manufactured eaſily and cheap; part whitened there, and the Thread and part of the Flax ſent down the Navigable Rivers to the ſeveral Towns to be woven and ſpun. And ſo there will be employ for the greateſt part of the Poor of *England*. And in ſuch Towns where it meets with a ſettled voluntary Regiſter, thence never will it depart.

But

But I muſt now name you ſome Lands in theſe Counties very fit for Flax, thereby to make you know the fitneſs of the reſt, with its quantities; as alſo ſhow you the quantities of Flax that may grow upon one Mannor in *Warwickſhire*, and the number of poor people it will employ: by which Demonſtrations you may judge what may be done in the four Counties named in this Deſign offered at.

For this twelve years laſt paſt, I having my *London* Road through *Warwickſhire*, made my Obſervations of the Land there, and the fitneſs of it to bear Flax; but more particularly of the Mannor of *Milcott*, being the Earl of *Middleſex*'s near *Stratford* upon *Avon*. Which Mannor is about three thouſand Acres, and to the value of three thouſand pounds a year, as I am informed. The Land in this Mannor is ſound, rich, dry, and good, and that is the true Land to bear Flax. And in this Mannor ſome years there are ſown ſome hundred Acres of Flax: But if the whole Mannor were ſown with Flax, it would employ nine thouſand people in the Manufacturing thereof, as to ſowing, weeding, pulling, watering, dreſſing, ſpinning, winding, weaving, and whitening. One part of which labour would be done upon and near the place; the other would be done in remote parts, the Flax and Thread being carried down the River *Avon* into *Severne*, and ſo conveyed with eaſe to *Briſtol*, *Wales*, and other parts, to ſet the Poor at work, which want employment; and ſo the ſmall Towns will ſet their Poor at work by the ſame Rule as they do in *Germany*, and then there will need no Relief from the Pariſh for the Poor, nor will there be any complaining in the Streets. One Acre of Land will bear three hundred weight of Flax. This three hundred weight of Flax well dreſt and made fine, will

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make four hundred Ells of Cloth, worth three ſhillings the Ell, which will be in value when it is manufactured threeſcore Pounds. You muſt obſerve, the finer the Thread is, the leſs Flax goeth to make it, and the more Cloth it will make. And ſo there being the labour of three perſons to manufacture the Flax that comes of this one Acre of Land, this Mannor will employ nine thouſand perſons. Now there are at leaſt Ten thouſand Acres of Land beſides this, very good for Flax in *Warwickſhire*, and no leſs quantity in any of the three other Counties, every way as good. Now, Reader, I pray Anſwer me, whether here be not work ſufficient upon the growth and product of our own Land, nay in four Counties where no Manufacture is, to ſet the greateſt part of the Poor of *England* at work; beſides the great advantage it will bring to the Owners of the Lands; and the great enriching of the Country, by fixing ſo great a ſtaple Trade there, and bringing a multitude of People alſo, which is, and ever will be a great enrichment to the place where they are. Witneſs the Weſt of *England* by the Woollen Manufactures; and *Buringham*, *Sturbridge*, *Dud'y*, *Waſſal*, and thereabout, for the Iron Manufactures. And I dare affirm, take *Dudly* to be the Center of ten Miles round, conſidering the badneſs of the Land, it is there twice as dear as it is in the four Counties here named. And within ten Miles round *Dudly*, there are more people inhabiting and more Money returned in a year, than is in theſe four rich fat Counties I mention. And by this Manufacture we ſhould prevent at leaſt two Millions of Money a year from being ſent out of the Land for Linen Cloth, and keep our people at home who now go beyond the Seas for want of imployment here. For where ever the Country is full of people, they are rich; and where thin,

thin, there the place is poor, and all Commodities cheap.

I could put ſomething further into the Heads of the Gentlemen of theſe Counties, wherein they may have much more added to this preſcribed Linen Trade: but then I fear their Neighbouring Gentlemen will fall at Difference, why one ſhould have ſo much benefit and the other ſo little, as they did when I ſurveyed *Trent* for them in the year one thouſand ſix hundred ſixty five, and a Tax ſhall be laid upon the Stock ſettled, as they did upon mine and Partners, as ſoon as I had made the River *Avon* Navigable, and brought Barges to *Stratford*.

I know many will ſay, This is a very good way to imploy the poor, but what ſhall they do for Looms, Slayes, and Wheels for to ſpin and weave this Flax, and how ſhall we make our Flax fine, ſo that we may make fine Cloth, and what ſhall we do for places to whiten it at, for it is ſaid that no place will do it well but at *Haerlem* in *Holland*, and that is becauſe of the water in the Mere joining unto the Town.

As to the firſt, thou mayeſt have the Looms, Wheels, and Slayes at firſt out of *Germany* and from *Haerlem*: Two Looms, Two Wheels, and ten Slayes will be ſufficient to make others by; and all theſe thou mayeſt have for twenty pounds. As to the Second, there is much in preparing and fitting of the Flax, ſo as to make it run to a fine Thread. This is the way they do it in *Germany*, and thou mayeſt write by their Copy. Thou muſt twice a year beat thy Flax well and dreſs it well, and take out of it all the filth, and ſo for as long as thou haſt it in thy poſſeſſion, if it be ten years; and the longer thou keepeſt it, the finer it will be, for beating and often dreſſing will cauſe

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cauſe the Harle to open, and at laſt it will be ſtrangely fine. There muſt alſo be a Stove in the Room where the Flax is, with Fire in it in all moiſt times, which keeps the Flax dry and prevents Moiſtneſs, which is another great cauſe which makes it ſo fine. I have ſeen Flax in *Saxony* twenty years old thus houſ-wife't, which was as fine as the hairs of ones head. It is true there what the old ſaying is here, That Wooll may be kept to Dirt, and Flax to Silk.

And as to the Second, It is true that their Hollands and Clothes are whitened at *Haerlem*, and by the very ſides of the Lake, and Cuts are conveniently made, and the Lake is much of a height at all times, and ſo it feeds the Cuts with water, that with eaſe they may Sprinkle the Clothes as there is Occaſion; alſo it is well fitted with Houſes by the ſides of the Cuts to boyl the Yarn, and prepare it the ſooner to be white. Theſe are good things, and by the ſituation of the Place and conveniency of the Mere it doth much advance the buſineſs. Rich Merchants are there ſeated, that drive great Trades, and there they have a Bank, and their Moneys at three in the Hundred. But as to *Haerlem* Lake, it is ſubject to be mixed with Salt-water, which is brought in the Ships daily from *Amſterdam*, and there pumpt out into the Lake. And all that can be ſaid for that Water being better than any other Water in *Holland* is this, that it continually ſtands in a Pool or Lake, and by the influence and heat of the Sun is made ſoft, and ſo very fit for ſcouring, and the like is not in any part of *Holland* elſe. But in *England* we have many places very fit, and by Nature convenient, and with a little Art, as good as *Haerlem*, if not better. And for Inſtance take two places, one at *Stratford*

Stratford upon *Avon*, the other at *Coventry*. At *Stratford* upon *Avon* near the Bridge in the Lands of Sir *John Clapton*, by virtue of the Mills pounding high, or at a riſe of Water, he may lead the Water along his own Land, until it come ſo high that no Flood will reach. There Cuts may be made in his Land, and Houſes built with ſpare pieces to bleech the Cloth on, the Water being taken into the Cuts about the end of *March*, and ſo continued therein, whereby the heat of the Sun will more and more ſoften and fit it for bleeching. The ſecond place is *Coventry*; Almoſt round the City the Lands and Waters lye ſo convenient, that it exceeds *Haerlem*; for *Haerlem* Lake lyeth but upon one Quarter of the Town, and the Waters lye at *Coventry* about three parts of that Town. And I am ſure *Coventry* ought to be the chiefeſt place of this intended Linen Manufacture, and in few years would exceed *Haerlem*; God and Nature having fixed them right for it, both as to Land fit to bear Flax, good whitening, a large City in the very Centre of *England*, and their Woollen Manufacture being now wholly decayed. And in this City a Bank, by virtue of a voluntary Regiſter, is abſolutely neceſſary, and then the Gentlemen in the four Counties named may make their Sons Linen Merchants, and thereby be a means to help to beat the *Dutch* without fighting.

I have been ſomething long upon this Theme, becauſe I hope and believe I may ſee ſomething of the Improvement, by the Linen Trade, come to paſs.

But ſome other Queſtions will here be asked: As, who incouraged you to make this Diſcourſe of the Linen Improvement, and who paid you for your pains in travelling to find the things here writ? I anſwer, I was an Apprentice to a Linen Draper, and ſo I knew ſomething of

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of Linen; and finding the Poor unimployed, I with my Wife did promote the making of much fine Linen with good ſucceſs. And being employed and my Charges born by twelve Gentlemen of *England*, to bring into *England* a Manufacture out of *Saxony* and *Bohemia* made of Iron and Tin, there I did ſee what I here ſet down; and in *Holland* and *Flanders* I tryed and obſerved their way and manner of Trade in the Linen Manufacture: All which take you for nothing.

The ſecond Manufacture to be incouraged to ſet the poor people at work, being the growth and product of our own Kingdom, is that of Iron. But now I am ſure I ſhall draw a whole Swarm of Waſps about my Ears. For ſay ſome (and many too who think themſelves very wiſe) it were well if there were no Iron-works in *England*; and it was better when no Iron was made in *England*: and the Iron-works deſtroy all the Woods; and foreign Iron from *Spain* will do better and laſt longer. And I have heard many men both Rich and Sober often declare theſe things; and it hath been and is the opinion of nine parts of ten of the people of *England*, that it is ſo, and by no arguments whatever will they be beat from the belief of it, although there is not one word true. As to the Firſt, The Iron works at preſent in *England* are of the ſame value, and I believe much more to the publick than the Woollen Manufacture is, and is the cauſe of imploying near as many people, and much more Lands for Horſes and Oxen to carry and recarry thoſe heavy commodities of which the Iron is made, and the Iron, and the things made of the Iron. Therefore I will take the Kingdom half round, and ſhew you what the Iron works do contribute to the Publick and to the whole Countries.

And

And Firſt, I will begin in *Monmouth-ſhire*, and go through the Foreſt of *Dean*, and there take notice what infinite quantities of Raw Iron is there made, with Bar Iron and Wire; and conſider the infinite number of Men, Horſes, and Carriages which are to ſupply theſe Works, and alſo digging of Iron Stone, providing of Cinders, carrying to the Works, making it into Sows and Bars, cutting of Wood, and converting it into Charcoal. Conſider alſo in all theſe parts the Woods are not worth the cutting and bringing home by the Owner to burn in their Houſes: And it is becauſe in all theſe places there are Pit Coals very cheap. Conſider alſo the multitude of Cattel and People thereabouts employed that make the Lands dear: And what with the benefit made of the Woods, and the People making the Land dear, it is not inferior for Riches to any place in *England*. And if theſe Advantages were not there, it would be little leſs than a howling Wilderneſs. I believe if this comes to the hands of Sir *Baynam Frogmorton*, and Sir *Duncomb Colcheſter*, they will be on my ſide. Moreover, there is yet a moſt great benefit to the Kingdom in general by the Sow Iron made of the Iron Stone and Roman Cinders in the Foreſt of *Dean*; for that Metal is of a moſt gentle, pliable, ſoft nature, eaſily and quickly to be wrought into Manufacture, over what any other Iron is, and it is the beſt in the known World: and the greateſt part of this Sow Iron is ſent up *Severne* to the Forges, into *Worceſter-ſhire*, *Shropſhire*, *Stafford-ſhire*, *Warwick-ſhire*, and *Cheſhire*, and there it's made into Bar-Iron: And becauſe of its kind and gentle nature to work, it is now at *Sturbridge*, *Dudly*, *Wolverhampton*, *Sedgley*, *Waſall*, and *Burmingham*, and thereabouts, wrought and manufactured into all ſmall Commodities, and diffuſed all *England* over,

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and thereby a great Trade made of it; and when manufactured ſent into moſt parts of the World. And I can very eaſily make it appear, that in the Foreſt of *Deane*, and thereabouts, and about the Materials that come from thence, there are employed, and have their ſubſiſtence therefrom, no leſs than ſixty thouſand perſons. And certainly if this be true, then it is certain it is better theſe Iron-works were up and in being, than that there were none. And it were well if there were an Act of Parliament for incloſing all Commons fit or any way likely to bear Wood in the Foreſt of *Deane*, and ſix Miles round the Foreſt; and that great quantities of Timber might by the ſame Law be there preſerved, for to ſupply in future Ages Timber for Shipping and Building. And I dare ſay the Foreſt of *Deane* is, as to the Iron, to be compared to the Sheeps back, as to the Wollen: Nothing being of more advantage to *England* than theſe two are. And if Woods are not preſerved in and near the Foreſt, to ſupply the Works for future Ages, that Trade will leſſen and dye, as to *England*, and betake her ſelf unto ſome other Nation or Country. And now in *Worceſter-ſhire*, *Shropſhire*, *Stafford-ſhire*, *Warwick-ſhire*, and *Derby-ſhire* there are great and numerous quantities of Iron-works, and there much Iron is made of Metal or Iron Stone of another nature quite different from that of the Foreſt of *Deane*. This Iron is a ſhort ſoft Iron, commonly called Cold-ſhore Iron, of which all the Nails are made, and infinite other Commodities: In which work are employed many more perſons, if not double to what are employed in the Foreſt of *Deane*. And in all thoſe Countries the Gentlemen and others have Moneys for their Woods at all times when they want it, which is to them a great benefit and advantage; and the Lands in moſt

moſt of theſe places are double the rate that they would be at if there were not Iron-works there. And in all theſe Countries now named there is an infinite of Pit Coals, and the Pit Coals being near the Iron, and the Iron Stone growing with the Coals, there it is manufactured very cheap, and ſent all *England* over, and to moſt parts of the World. And if the Iron-works were not there, the Woods [illegible] all theſe Countries to the Owners thereof would not be worth the cutting and carrying home, becauſe of the cheapneſs of the Coals and duration thereof.

I could ſay ſomething as to *Nottingham* and *York-ſhire*, [illegible] to *Kent* and *Suſſex*; but I leave that to ſome other Pen that knows the Countries better than I do. And in theſe Countries now mentioned there are many and vaſt Commons, very natural and fit to bear Wood, which at preſent are of very little uſe to the publick. And for that in theſe parts there never will be any want of Pit Coals, to work and manufacture the Iron when once made into Bars, but Woods do much decay; and this being a thing of ſuch great benefit to the publick, and in the ſetting of the Poor at work; it were well that a Law might paſs for incloſing all Commons fit and apt to bear wood, which are and lye within twelve Miles of the Town of *Sturbridge* in the County of *Worceſter*; and that in ſuch incloſed Copices there may be proviſion made to preſerve Timber, now much wanting in thoſe parts.

The next Objection is, That it was better when there was no Iron made in *England*; But when that was, neither I nor the Objector knows. For in the Foreſt of *Deane* and thereabouts the Iron is made at this day of Cinders, being the rough and offal thrown by in the *Romans* time; they then having only foot-blaſts to melt

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the Iron Stone, but now by the force of a great Wheel that drives a pair of Bellows twenty foot long, all that Iron is extracted out of the Cinders which could not be forced from it by the *Roman* Foot-blaſt. And in the Foreſt of *Deane* and thereabouts, and as high as *Worceſter*, there are great and infinite quantities of theſe Cinders; ſome in vaſt Mounts above ground, ſome under ground, which will ſupply the Iron-works ſome hundreds of years, and theſe Cinders are they which make the prime and beſt Iron, and with much leſs Charcoal than doth the Iron Stone. And certainly this being ſo, it will be great policy for the Government timely to conſider and weigh the great benefit Iron-works are to theſe places and to the Kingdom and People in general; and therefore to begin to countenance them, in preſerving Woods for their continuation and duration.

The next thing is, Iron-works deſtroy the Woods and Timber. I affirm the contrary; and that Iron-works are ſo far from the deſtroying of Woods and Timber, that they are the occaſion of the increaſe thereof. For in all parts where Iron-works are, there generally are great quantities of Pit Coals very cheap, and in theſe places there are great quantities of Copices or Woods which ſupply the Iron-works: And if the Iron-works were not in being, theſe Copices would have been ſtocked up, and turned into Paſture and Tillage, as is now daily done in *Suſſex* and *Surry*, where the Iron-works, or moſt of them, are laid down. And in *Gloceſter-ſhire*, *Worceſter-ſhire*, *Warwick*, *Salop*, and *Stafford* Shires are vaſt and infinite quantities of Copices, wherein there are great ſtore of young Timber growing; and if it were not that there could be Moneys had for theſe Woods by the Owners from the Iron Maſters, all theſe Copices would be ſtocked up,

up, and turned into Tillage and Paſture, and ſo there would be neither Woods nor Timber in theſe places: And the Reaſon is, Pit Coal in all theſe places, conſidering the duration and cheapneſs thereof, is not ſo chargeable to the Owner of the Woods as cutting and carrying the Woods home to his Houſe. And as to making Charcoal with Timber in thoſe parts, ſo much talked of, it was and is moſt notoriouſly falſe; for Timber in all theſe parts is worth thirty ſhillings a Tun, and a Tun and three quarters of Timber will but make one Coard of Wood. So let all rational men conſider, whether an Iron Maſter will cut up Timber to the value of fifty ſhillings, to make one Coard of Wood, when he pays for his Wood in moſt of theſe places but ſeven ſhillings a Coard?

Now I have ſhewed you the two Manufactures of Linen and Iron with the product thereof, and all the materials are with us growing; and theſe two Manufactures will if by Law countenanced ſet all the poor in *England* at work, and much inrich the Country, and thereby fetch people into the Kingdom, whereas now they depart; and thereby deprive the *Dutch* of theſe two great Manufactures of Iron and Linen: I mean Iron wrought into all Commodities, ſo vaſtly brought down the *Rhine* into *Holland* from *Leige*, *Gluke*, *Soley* and *Cologne*, and by them diffuſed and ſent all the World over. And theſe two Trades being well fixed here, will help to beat the *Dutch* without fighting. I pray conſider the charge *England* is now at with the poor, and obſerve what they now coſt the Publick; but if imployed in theſe two Manufactures, what advance by their Labour might the publick receive? Admit there be in *England* and *Wales* a hundred thouſand poor people unimployed, and each one coſts the publick four pence the Day in food, and if

theſe

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these were imployed they would earn eight pence the day; and so the publick in what might be gained and saved will advance twelve pence the day by each poor person now unimployed. So a hundred thousand persons will be to the benefit of the publick if imployed, one Million and a half yearly in these two Manufactures of Iron and Linen. And as these two Manufactures are now managed in *Saxony*, they set all their poor at work, I travelling aworter and a-cross *Saxony* did not see one begger there; and these two Manufactures being prudently, and by good Laws there supported and encouraged, they are become two parts in three of the Revenue and benefit of that Duke, and they are sent into *England* at this time in great quantities, all paying Customs in ten several places before they come here.

And that the Linen and Iron Manufactures may be so incouraged here by a publick Law, as that we may draw these Trades solely to us, which now foreign Nations receive the benefit of, there ought in the first place to be a Tax or Custom at least of four shillings in the pound put on all Linen Yarn, Threads, Tapes and Twines for Cordage that shall be imported into *England*, and three shillings in the pound upon all Linen Clothes under four shillings the Ell; and this Law to be and continue for seven years. And by vertue of this Tax or Imposition there will be such advantage given to the Linen Manufacture in its Infancy, that thereby it will take deep rooting and get a good Foundation on a sudden, (the consequence whereof will do and bring to pass the great things formerly mentioned.)

And as to the Incouragement of the Iron, and Iron Manufactures, there should be three pound a Tun Custom, laid on all foreign Barr Iron imported, and six pounds

pounds the Tun on all the Manufactured Iron imported into *England*; and by these two ways, namely by a Tax being laid upon the imported Barr Iron, Iron Wares, and Thread, Tape, Twine, and Linen Cloth of all sorts, all the Trade of these things will be here, and all the Poor set at work, the *Dutch* robbed of one of their greatest Flowers, and to the King and people in general at least six Millions a year advantage. The reasons how and upon what grounds it will be so; as also the reasons why the Commons in the Countries afore mentioned ought to be inclosed for Wood and Timber, you may expect in the second part.

But I know there will be a parcel of at least eight Anchor Smiths near *London* that will make a great Noise against laying a Tax upon foreign Iron, and give many wise reasons for it, and at last endeavour to knock all on the head, urging that it will be of great prejudice to the King, for it will cause him to pay dear for all his Iron that shall be made use of for his Naval Force. But the King need not fear that, for he may if he please have sufficient of his own at half the rates he pays now for it, (and good quantities to sell to others) and made at the place before mentioned near *Christ-Church* in *Hampshire*. But there is something that may be of worse consequence than ordinary, if the Iron Manufacture be not incouraged. At present most of the Works in *Sussex* and *Surry* are laid down, and many in the North of *England*, and many in other parts must follow, if not prevented by inclosing Commons to supply them with Wood. And when the greatest part of the Iron-works are asleep, if there should be occasion for great quantities of Guns and Bullet, and other sorts of Iron Commodities for a present unexpected War, and the *Sound* happen to be lockt up, and so prevent

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vent Iron coming to us; truly we ſhould then be in a fine caſe! Therefore if the Iron Deſign at *Chriſt-Church* go on, it may do well; for Store will be no ſore.

I hope now I have plainly made it appear, that by the two Manufactures of Iron and Linen, being incouraged as is ſet down, all the poor People of *England* may be ſet at work.

That nothing may be wanting that may conduce to the benefit and incouragement of things manufactured, as in cheap carriage to and fro over *England*, and to the Sea at eaſie rates, I will in the next place ſhew you how the great Rivers in *England* may be made Navigable, and thereby make the Commodities and Goods carried, eſpecially in Winter time, for half the rate they now pay. Therefore you muſt know that the *Thames* and *Severne* are the two great Maſter Rivers, that run fartheſt into the Inlands of *England*, and ſo into the Seas, and theſe Rivers are both of them already Navigable; *Thames* as far as *Oxford*, and *Severne* from the *Welch* Pool (or within two Miles of it) to *Briſtoll*: But one of theſe Rivers running directly South, the other Eaſt, they are diſtant in the neareſt place forty Miles from each other, and ſo there is no advantage made of theſe two eminent Rivers, in being helpful one to the other in point of Carriage. But it was about ten years ſince projected (and a Bill brought into the Houſe) to make theſe two great Rivers communicable, by making a new Cut from *Lechlode* along near *Criclett* into *Avon*, and ſo down *Avon* to *Bath*, and ſo for *Briſtoll*. And a Map was drawn for Mr. *Mathews* by Mr. *Moxon* to demonſtrate the thing. Many Lords and Gentlemen were ingaged in it; amongſt which were the Duke of *Albemarle* and the Earl of *Pembroke*. But ſome fooliſh Diſcourſe at Coffee-houſes laid aſleep that

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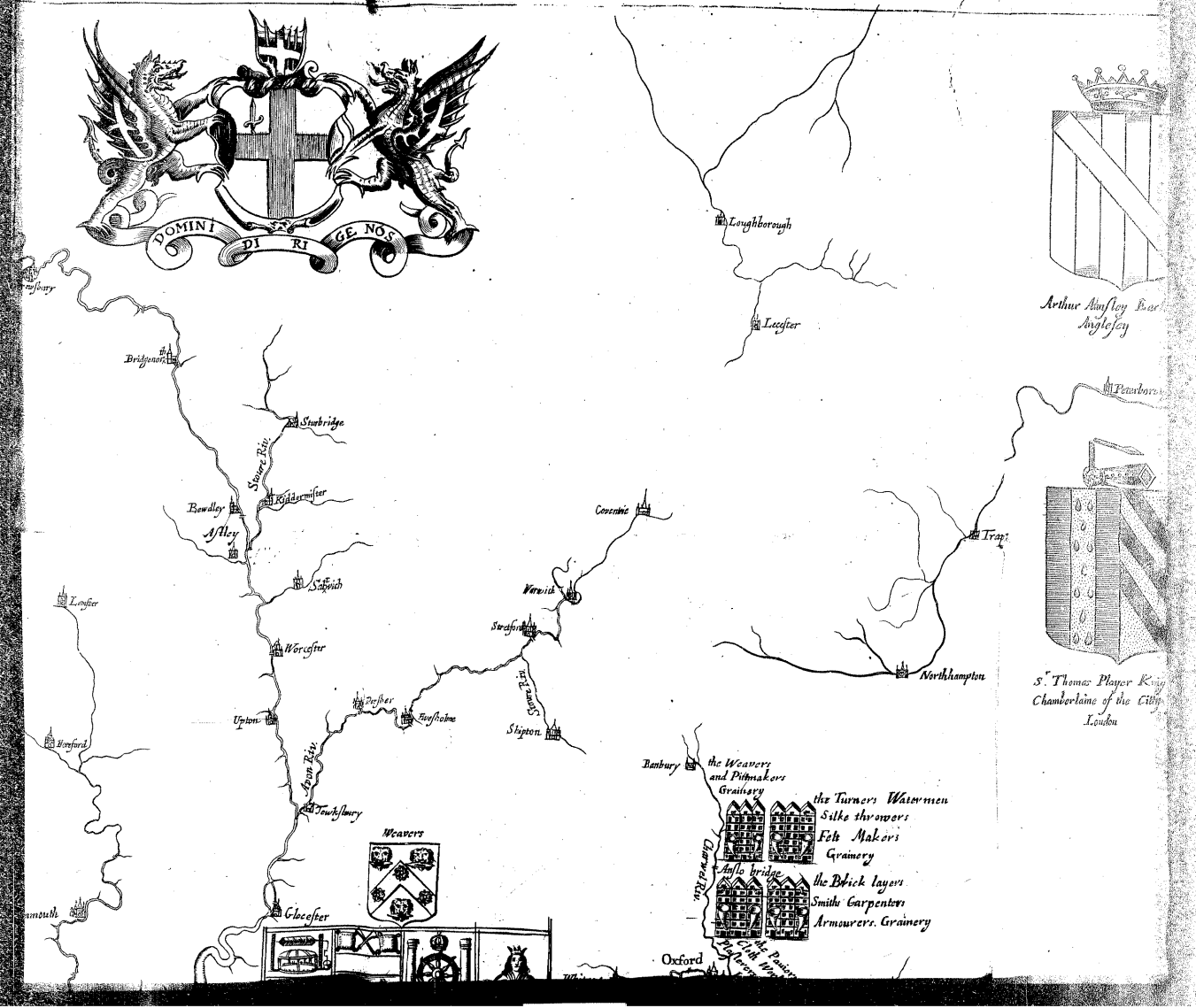

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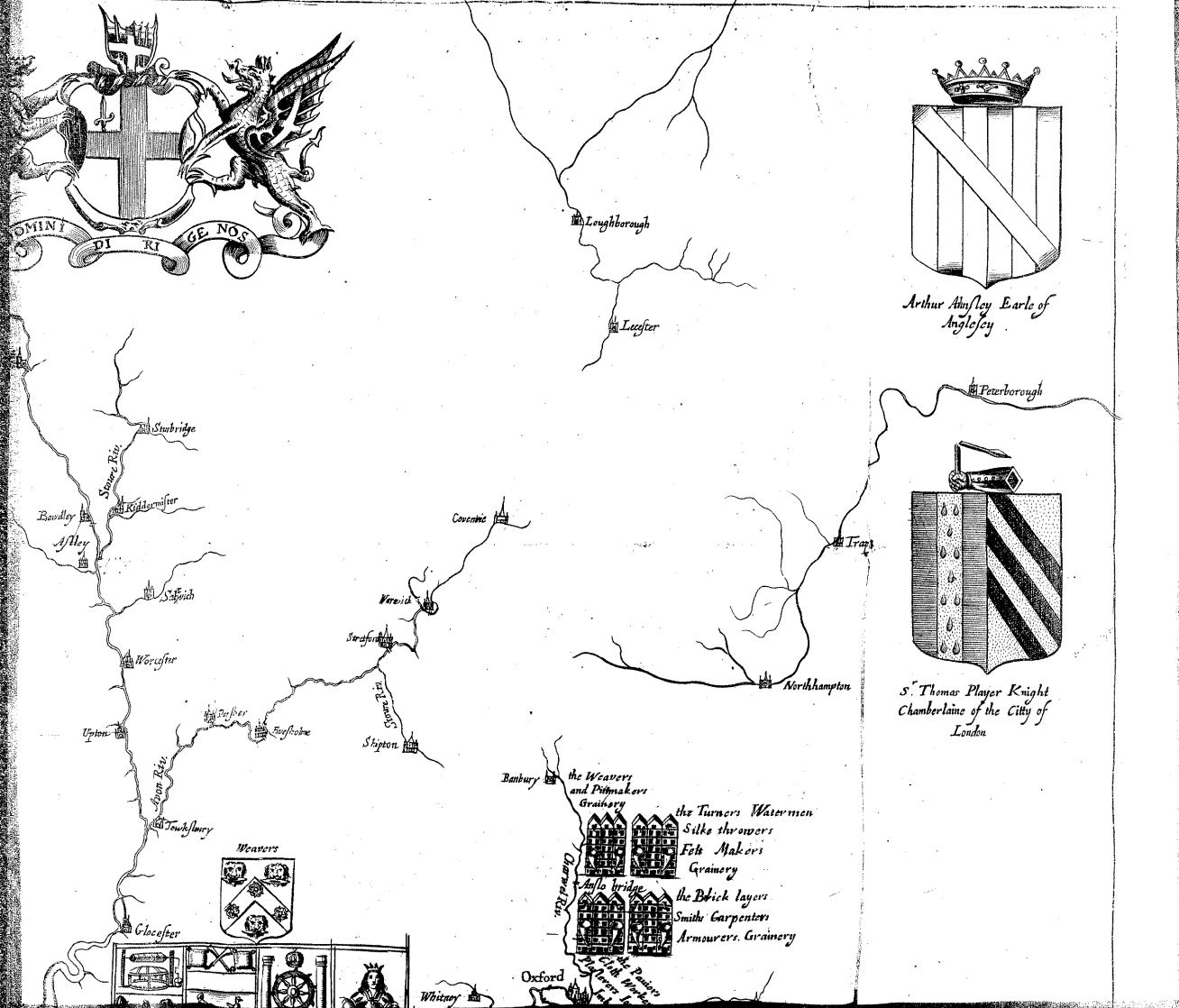

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Arthur Annesley Earl
Anglesey

Leicester
Peterbor
Stourbridge
Severn Riu.
Kidderminster
Bewdley
Astley
Coventrie
Trent
Salwich
Warwick
Leomster
Stratford
Worcester
Northampton
Darsber
Evesshame
Upton
Severn Riu.
Shipton
Tewkesbury
Avon Riu.
Gloucester
Banbury
the Weavers
and Pinmakers
Grainery
the Turners Watermen
Silke throwers
Felt Makers
Grainery
Cherwell Riu.
Anslo bridge
the Brick layers
Smiths Carpenters
Armourers. Grainery
the Painters
Glasiers Workers
Plasterers Joyners
Imbroiderers
Grainery
Oxford
Whitney
Lane
Dorchester
Severn Riu.
Henly
Bristol
Redding
Windsor
Newbury
Thames Riu.
A Scale of 20 Miles.
5 10 15 20
pa. d'

Weavers
Silk Throwers
Watermen
Turners
Pinn Makers
Plasterers
Cloth Workers
Faulers
Felt Makers
Smiths
Brick Layers
Imbroiderers
Joyners
Armourers
Carpenters

S.r Thomas Player K.t
Chamberlaine of the City
London

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Arthur Annsley Earle of Angleseay

Leicester

Peterborough

Stourbridge

Stour Riv.

Bewdley

Kidderminster

Astley

Coventre

Trapp

Northampton

Sr Thomas Player Knight Chamberlaine of the Citty of London

Sutton

Worcester

Upton

Tewkesbury

Avon Riv.

Stratford

Warwick

Stow

Stow Pl.

Stipton

Banbury

the Weavers and Putmakers Grainery

the Turners Watermen Silke throwers Felt Makers Grainery

Canal Cut

Anslo bridge

the Brick layers Smiths Carpenters Armourers. Grainery

Cloth Pavors Plaisterers Joyners Embroiderers Grainery

Oxford

Whitney

Lame

Weavers

Gloucester

Dorchester

Henly

London

Newbury

Redding

Windsor

Thames Riv.

A Scale of 20 Miles

5 10 15 20

Silk Throwers | Watermen | Turners | Pinn Makers

Plaisterers | Cloth Workers | Paviors | Felt Makers

Smiths | Brick layers | Embroiderers | Joyners

Armourers | Carpenters

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that design as being a thing impossible and impracticable. But this Summer my Son hath twice surveyed the River *Thames* and the *Charwel*, and it is very evident and clear that the *Charwel* may be made Navigable to *Banbury*, and the River *Stower* from *Shipton* clear into *Avon* River two miles below *Stratford*, the River *Avon* being already made Navigable into the *Severn*; and so there will be by making the *Charwel* Navigable from *Oxford* to *Banbury*, and the *Stower* from *Shipton* to *Avon*, a Communication of these two great Rivers for Water carriage within eight miles. And that eight miles for Land carriage will be of good hilly sound dry Land. And the making of the *Charwel* Navigable from *Oxford* to *Banbury* will cost about ten thousand pounds, and from *Shipton* to *Avon* making that River Navigable about four thousand pounds. These two things being done, all the great and heavy carriage from *Cheshire*, all *Wales*, *Shropshire*, *Staffordshire* and *Bristol* will be carried to *London* and recarried back to the great Towns, especially in the Winter time, at half the rate they now pay, which will much promote and advance the intended Manufacture of Linen in the Countries before named. For these Countries will then have the head of the Navigations in them; besides it will carry Corn and Malt from *Banbury* and thereabouts to be sent for *London*; *Banbury* and near it being the only plentiful place for goodness and quantities of Corn in *England*. The Map shewing you the advantage that may be made of these Rivers, and how they will be serviceable one to the other, and answer the great ends of Trade and Commerce, is here affixed.

But I hear some say, You projected the making Navigable the River *Stoure* in *Worcestershire*, what is the rea-

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ſon it was not finiſhed? I ſay it was my projection, and I will tell you the reaſon why it was not finiſhed. The River *Stoure* and ſome other Rivers were granted by an Act of Parliament to certain perſons of Honour, and ſome progreſs was made in the work, but within a ſmall while after the Act paſſed it was let fall again. But it being a Brat of my own, I was not willing it ſhould be Abortive; therefore I made offers to perfect it, having a third part of the Inheritance to me and my heirs for ever, and we came to an agreement. Upon which I fell on, and made it compleatly Navigable from *Sturbridge* to *Kederminſter*; and carried down many hundred Tuns of Coales, and laid out near one thouſand pounds, and there it was obſtructed for want of Money, which by Contract was to be paid.

Rules

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Rules to prevent Fires in the City of London, *and in the great Cities of* England, *taken exactly from the Method that is used in* Saxony, *and many other parts of* Germany.

THere Masons, Carpenters, Brick-layers and Joyners at their making Free, are put into the List with the rest to be alwayes ready to help to quench and prevent the spreading of Fires; Fifteen of the Substantial Citizens Commissionated for to look to the well ordering of all things relating thereunto; an Engineer and his Assistants made and setled; two Sentinels appointed with Houses built for to hold the Water Engins in, and to put in the Engineers Ingredients, and Goods taken from all Houses on Fire or to be blown up; Sleds and Copper Tubs made.

These things being made and done, then the Sentinel hath a Place on the top of the highest Steeple whereby he may look all over the Town; one is by Day, the other by Night; and every two Hours in the Night he plays half an hour upon a Flagelet, being very

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delightful in the Night: and he looks round the City; if he obſerves any Smoak or Fire or danger of Fire, he preſently ſounds a Trumpet and hangs out a bloody Flag, towards that Quarter of the City where the Fire is. Immediately all the people which are for the quenching of the Fires, with the Commiſſioners and Engineers, or as many as are in Town, run to the place; and preſently the Commiſſioners or any two of them with the Engineers give the neceſſary orders for the ſuppreſſing of the Fire, either by pulling down or blowing up the Houſes. All the Labourers obey in aſſiſting to pull down, carrying the goods that muſt be removed to the Houſes appointed, fetching the Water being ready filled in Copper Tubs upon Sleds which is quickly done, for that the Sleds, Tubs and Water with the place where they ſtand are order'd ſo, a Horſe may come at them; and there are two Cocks to ſupply with Water, one upon the one ſide of the ſpace where the Tubs are, and the other on the other ſide: ſo the Empty Tubs are filled as they return, whereby no Water can be wanting. And one ſide of the ſquare are the Houſes for the Water Engins; the Rooms at the end of the ſquare are for the Engineers Ingredients; and the other ſide of the ſquare is Rooms to put ſuch goods in as they take from the Houſes that are blown up or pulled down or preſerved from the Fire. The Copper Tubs are fixed upon the Sleds in the open ſquare; and all the Doors of the buildings are made outwards,

wards, by which the people may come to the Tubs of Water with Horſes backwards and forwards uninterrupted. And all other perſons may come to the ſeveral Rooms one not interrupting the other. And this is a ſquare piece of Land in ſome convenient place in the City. And things being thus fitted and ordered, upon breaking out of Fire, immediately every man is at work according to order; and it is very ſeldom that above three Houſes are ruined by Fire in any of theſe Cities. And if this prevention, Rule and Order were not, it's impoſſible but upon the breaking out of Fire the greateſt part of the Cities would be deſtroyed; for that many Cities are built of Fir, which is very full of Turpentine. Now with us in *England* upon the breaking out of great Fires, all the Rable runs crying Fire, Fire, to the great affrightment and amazement of moſt people near where the Fire is, and makes it worſe than really it is, which cauſeth the remove of goods to their great loſs and detriment. Beſides, theſe ſorts of ſudden Frights coſt many Poor Women their Lives; and ſometimes it goeth near the Man too. And another ſort of people run to Rob and Steal, and it's feared to increaſe the Fires into the Bargain, that they may better bring to paſs their wicked ends. Then one cries, Pull down, and another cries, Blow up this Houſe, another cries, Blow up that Houſe. So grows a confuſion not to be parallel'd. One ſtands in the way of another. Many Poor Souls do their beſt to

prevent

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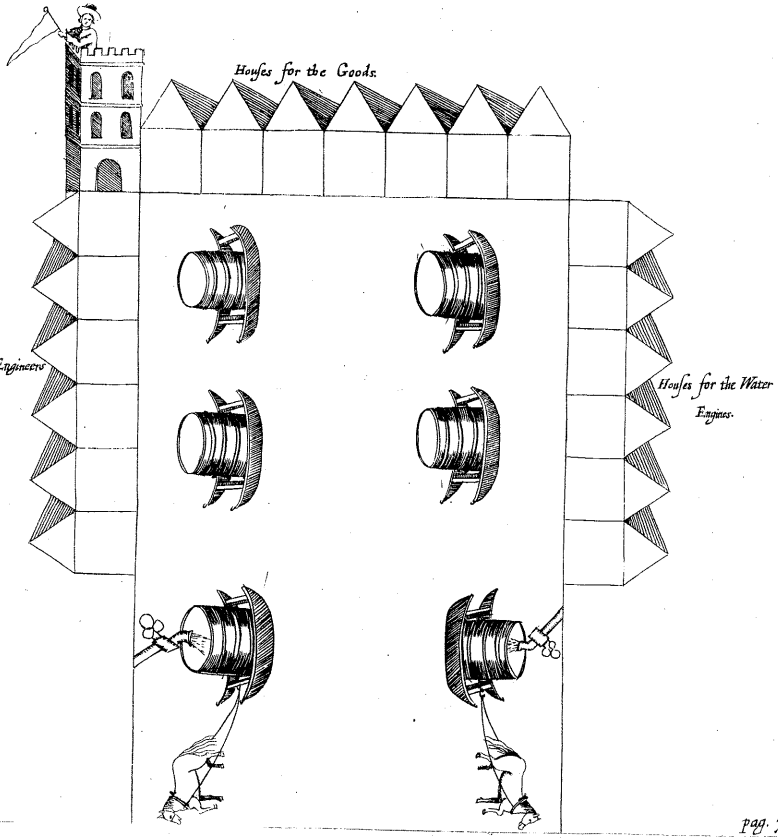
prevent the ſpreading abroad of the Fire, and for want of Judgment are many times deſtroyed. Then comes ſome perſon in Authority or other and he cries, Fetch Powder to blow up this Houſe or that Houſe; and no Powder at preſent is to be had; at laſt when the Fire hath got great head, then the Powder comes; Blow up this Houſe, ſaith the Gentleman, the multitude cry, no, no, Blow up that Houſe. There they are as it were at the building of *Babel*, all in confuſion. But pray you write by this copy here ſet you, and then the Fires may be prevented, the peoples fears allay'd and their minds quieted, the great and miſerable Calamities that Fires occaſion, prevented, and all people lye quiet in their Beds except thoſe imployed. And then in ſuch a great City as *London* is, many Fires would be over and quenched, before the twentieth part of the people in the City did know there were any Fire at all. And certainly if ever ſuch a thing as this take place, it is high time now it were done. I have here annexed the Houſes built, Tubs upon the Sleds, and if you would have me to do more, I cannot. Only I can tell you for *London* and the Suburbs this Rule would do well in three places; *Viz.* in St. *Martins* Steeple in the Fields one Sentinel, in St. *Sepulchres* Steeple another, and in the Monument another. And all things done as is here preſcribed, your fears would be quickly gone, the Houſes would raiſe Rents, and men would purchaſe Houſes that would now ſell thoſe they have if they could.

You



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You will ask me by what Authority this ſhall be done, and who ſhall pay the charge? I ſay it muſt be done by Act of Parliament, and the ſeveral Cities and great Towns muſt bear their own charges in providing Houſes and ſetting all in order. But you will ſay, Our Parliament men will not do it for us. I cannot help that, but if they will not, in my ſecond part I will draw the form of the Bill which ſhall fit the purpoſe.

A Dialogue

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A Dialogue betwixt a Clothier, *a* Woollen-draper, *and a* Country-Yeomen, *at Supper upon the Road.*

Dr. WHat News from *London*, old Friend?

Cl. There's no News, but the old news, A bad Trade ſtill.

Dr. It is impoſſible it ſhould be otherwiſe; for you *Clothiers*, and we *Drapers*, are both betwixt one and the ſame pair of Milſtones.

Cl. What do you mean by that, Friend?

Dr. Why, do you not know? I mean the *Factors*, *Drawers*, and *Packers*, are now turned Merchants, and the Trade is ruined by them: Formerly it was you *Clothiers*, and we *Drapers*, but now it is another thing.

Cl. Indeed, *Sir*, you ſay true, it is ſo; and I have been often thinking of it, and ſpeaking too, as loud as I durſt, to my Neighbour *Smith* concerning it.

Dr. What do you mean, by ſaying you ſpeak as loud as you durſt? Are you afraid of them?

Cl. Indeed *Sir*, they are now become to us, as the *Lawyer* is to his Client; we dare not ſay what we know.

Dr. Why? I know you are a rich Man, and need not fear; and by telling the truth, you may relieve many a Man, and do good to the Trade.

Cl. I would be willing to do what good lieth in my power, but men of our Trade are ſo much divided, and the poorer ſort are ſo afear'd of the Factors, if they ſhould offer to relieve themſelves, and ſeek out any o-

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ther way, the Factors would joyn ſtock together, and ſet up our Trade in ſome other place, and ſo undo our Town.

Dr. No, no, that's impoſſible; ſurely no Men will be ſo baſe, eſpecially thoſe that have been your Servants.

Cl. But what I ſay is true: And in a Town in *Worceſterſhire* this preſent time, I know it is their condition.

Dr. I pray, what Town is that?

Cl. It is *Kidderminſter* in *Worceſterſhire*, where they make the Stuffs for Hangings.

Dr. I know the Factors that belong to that Town, they are very honeſt men, and will not do any ſuch thing.

Cl. It is true what I ſay, for lately ſome friends of the Clothiers of *Kidderminſter*, and ſome Upholſterers, conſulted how to bring the *Kidderminſter* Trade to be good to both, it being a Trade that is much debaſed and ſpoiled by the Factors; and having brought it near to paſs, the beſt of the Factors ſent Letters to the Clothiers, and acquaints them, that the Stuffs may be made elſewhere as well as there, (and much more) which did ſo affright the Clothiers, that they durſt not agree to fix their Trade in two hands, although it might have been Five or ſix thouſand pounds a year in the Trades way.

Dr. Doth any one know this beſides you?

Cl. Yes, all the Town will tell you it is ſo; and I can bring you to a Man in *London*, can tell you the whole Story, who treated the Upholſterers, and got two Merchants to lend the Trade Five or ſix thouſand pounds to help to drive the Trade, that ſo it might be done with profit and eaſe.

Dr. Well, old Friend, I do believe you; for *Kidderminſter*

minſter Factors have ſpoiled the Weavers and the Upholſterers Trade, as our *Blackwell-hall* Factors, Packers, and Drawers, have ſpoiled your Trade and ours.

Cl. Indeed, *Sir*, it is even ſo: and what can ſuch a one as I do, ſeeing a whole Town ſtand in fear of Three or four Factors?

Dr. Friend, you know when you and I dealt together firſt, when *I. A.* was a good Clothier, and *I.* of *Leck* a good Wool-man, it was not ſo; then the Factors were your Servants, and the Packers and Drawers were ours: Will you Clothiers joyn with us Drapers, to ſee if we can reduce the Trade to the old good condition it was in formerly?

Cl. I will with all my heart, and ſo will all the Clothiers in our Country too; I will undertake for them: for we are almoſt at Beggars-buſh, and we cannot tell how to help our ſelves: And our Trade grows worſe and worſe, we make no profit of our Commodities.

Conn. Gentlemen, I underſtand you are diſcourſing of your Trade, of making Cloth, and ſelling Cloth; as I have club'd with you for Supper, ſo I pray let me club a little with you in Diſcourſe; for I am as highly concerned in the thing you Diſcourſe of, as you are; for every Acre of my Land riſes price, according as the Woollen Manufacture flouriſhes: If Wool be dear, my Tenants Wife and Children have work in Spinning and Carding, and Rent's paid at the day, and none left in arrears: And then we have a merry Sheep-ſheering, and with Two years Wool, I can Marry *Jugg*, or *Beſs*.

Dr. Sir, You ſpeak like one that hath a Fellow-feeling in our miſery; I ſhall be, and am very heartily glad of your good company, and ſhall with this old Friend of mine, joyn in any thing that may be for all our

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goods, so as the publick good of the Wool, Cloth, and Trade, may be advanced.

Coun. Sir, I shall do as much as I can; but you must know, we in the Countrey are ignorant men, and do not know how to do much; but we know where the Shooe pinches us: My Brains shall go with yours a Wool-gathering this one bout.

Cl. Friend, I am glad we have so happily met with this honest Country-man: I hope we may amongst us Three, consider (after one Bottle more is off) how things may be mended; what say you Country man, will you make one with us in so good a work?

Coun. Pray what Country-man are you? I live at *Salisbury*. Indeed a fine Town of Trading in the Woollen Manufactures, but much decayed of late years. What Country-man is this Gentleman your Friend? He lives at *London*. Well must he.

Dr. Come Country-man, what say you, will you make one with us?

Coun. I will not joyn with the *Salisbury* Clothier: for I thought all Clothiers had of late removed to *Tanton-Dean*, and there-abouts; because that place is under a Register, and Moneys may be had at Five in the Hundred at any time, to drive their Trades with ease, comfort, and profit.

Dr. Sir, I confess they are at a loss, and yet they have the wisest Bishop of late that hath been there a great while; and some good things have been doing of late for that City, as making the River *Avon* Navigable, and they are preparing to come under a Register, and all the Free-land within Ten miles of the City likewise.

Cl. Look you there Country-man, you talk of *Tanton-Dean* under a Register; you see *Salisbury* and Ten miles round is to be under a Register likewise.

Coun. Now I am well satisfied with corresponding with the Clothier; *Salisbury* hanging Register fashion, that is a bit I love.

Dr. Come, come, now let us fall too, and consider of some good things to advance the Woollen Manufactures; I will acquaint the Drapers, and you must the Clothiers, and you the Country-men; and so every one use his interest with the Authority, to amend what is amiss.

Coun. Hold, hold, you drive too fast; there is a snake in the Bush; although I live in the Country, yet I come to *London* sometimes, and at the *Coffee-houses* I heard strange News, which made me stare: And now we are to set forward so good a work, let us see how to clear the foundation, and take away the Rubbish.

Dr. Pray, *Sir*, what is the strange News you hear at *Coffee-houses?* It is generally idle Twit twot Discourse, not worth ones minding.

Coun. I heard at the *Rainbow Coffee-house*, That the people in, and near *London*, have of late years lent about One hundred thousand pounds without Interest, for Four years, to be imployed in the Woollen Manufacture near *Conmell* in *Ireland*; and by the strength of that Moneys, to carry away our people out of the West of *England* into *Ireland*, and there make Cloth and Stuffs; and when made, then carried to *Spain*, *France*, *Holland*, and *Germany*: And there, with cheap Wool, and cheap Victuals, Manufactured, and so do mighty things.

Cl. You live in *London*, and you know whether there be any such thing as this is; if it be so, we Clothiers may

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may go hang our ſelves; Moneys without Intereſt for Four years, cheap Wool, and cheap Beef, carried to *Holland* together, and made Cloth there: If this be ſo, I'le never weave more: I will burn my Beam, and run away by the Light.

Dr. No, no, Old Friend, our Country-man is under a miſtake; be not in ſuch a paſſion, he told you he heard ſo in a *Coffee-houſe*.

Cl. I pray, *Sir*, is there any thing like it? for there cannot be ſuch a ſmoke as this is, and no fire.

Dr. I will tell you what the thing is he means. There are a certain number of perſons, who they ſay, have imployed ſome ſuch Sum as is ſpoken of, to ſet up the Woollen Manufacture in *Ireland*; and indeed now it comes into my mind, I remember I have heard of their taking over many People (out of the Weſt of *England*) and ſending the Cloth and Stuffs when made, to *Holland* and *Germany*, and alſo Wool and Beef with it.

Cl. I pray, had they the Moneys without intereſt for Four years, to do *England* (and the Clothing Trade) this good turn?

Dr. No matter upon what terms, ſo the thing be done.

Cl. Friend, Now I ſee this Country-man was near the mark; and I will even burn my Loom and Beam too, for I ſee all the World are mad. Here is the Moneys gone (and taken out of Trade in *England*) and carried into *Ireland*; and our People too, with this Money, make Cloth, and ſerve it cheap in all places where we ſend our Cloth; and carry to *Holland* cheap Wool, and cheap Victuals, and pay the Moneys back again in Four years: I will go to *London*, and tell my Lord Mayor of this fine Jig, let who will go to *Salisbury* for me.

Dr.

Dr. Old Friend, the worſt is over, do not trouble your ſelf; That which is paſt, cannot be help'd: But you will ſee no more ſuch doings as has been of late.

Coun. Heaven grant it prove ſo. There is now a great Art in trade as they ſay at *Coffee-houſes*, and we muſt do as we may, or elſe not trade at all.

Cl. Do as we may! pray ſpeak out, What is that we muſt do?

Coun. Get great ſums of Money upon credit, and imploy it hoodwinkt, Have at this, have at that, and have at the other; and if we loſe all, we loſe none of our own.

Dr. You my two Friends, let us ſee how we may proceed to do the Trade ſome good, for it is high time.

Cl. Is it not over and paſt? is it not too late to ſet out?

Dr. No, no, Let us prepare a Bill for the next Seſſion of Parliament, and Petition for prohibiting of *Iriſh*-Wools Tranſportation, and the Inſpecting of the *Allnagers* Office: And let the Factors, Packers, and Drawers, be put in their right places: And let the Weſtern-Cloths be Shipt of at *Plymouth*, to prevent the charge of carriage to *London*; and let the Fullers earth be ſecured, and let all Cloth and Stuffs be made to the Standard, and let all the Free-land in and near the Cloathing Towns and Cities, be put into a voluntary Regiſter: And then nothing will be able to harm our Woollen-Trade any more.

Cl. Friend, Now I like you; I will do any thing I can; but pray, what is that you ſay of putting our Houſes and Free-land under a Voluntary Regiſter? what good will that do to our Trade?

Dr. it will ſtrangely advance Trade, and bring Moneys

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neys to Four in the hundred; and your Lands Regiſtred will be ready Money at all times, as you have occaſion to uſe it; and your Land riſe purchaſe to Thirty years, and then you may at any time have Spaniſh-Wool in *London*, or Wool in the Country, or Monies to anſwer your occaſions, and all upon a Ticket upon your Lands Regiſtered. So there will be no need of Friends to be bound, or Lawyers to make Conveyances, or hindring your buſineſs (and then the Tables will be turned): For you Clothiers will be then the Bankers; for now all Money runs out of Trade; then all Money will run into Trade, becauſe your Land is Regiſtred; and your perſonal Eſtates together, will be firm Security for all Moneys borrowed.

Cl. Sir, This, as you ſay, is already at *Tanton Dean*; and People ſay it is in *Holland* and *Scotland* too; but if we ſhall have it at *Salisbury*, I will keep Loom and Beam too, and put *Tom* and *Jack* to my own Trade; I thought to put them to Sea, for I could ſee nothing for them to do with me as things were: But when ſhall we have this Office of Voluntary Regiſter ſet up? For I like one word very well as you ſay, A Voluntary Regiſter; I like that marvellous well, and I have nothing to ſay againſt it; for it ſeems he that will Regiſter may; and he that will not, may chuſe: This is no more in plain *Engliſh*, then give us leave to be honeſt. Sir, This is good News, I will tell all our Trade of this; for now we may be honeſt if we will, I am ſure it is high time; for as things are, the Lawyers cannot make us honeſt. But ſtill I beg to know when this muſt be?

Dr. The Bill is to be carried into the Houſe the next ſitting of Parliament; and ſome Lords, Parliament-men, and Gentlemen and ſome honeſt and great Lawyers, are

are for it, becauſe it will pay the Gentlemans Debts without Money, and beat the *Dutch* without Fighting; and bring Honour, Honeſty, Riches, and Strength, and a great Trade to *England*: And it is ſaid, it will double the Kings Revenue, and make him Potent and Strong.

Cl. Bores, this is the beſt News that ever I heard: I'le go home to *Salisbury* now, and tell all my Friends of this; and I hope to ſee then this good Voluntary Regiſter brought to paſs.

Dr. Well Old aquaintance, I am glad to ſee you ſo well ſatisfied now: If you once get a Voluntary Regiſter, you will want Men of your own Trade in Parliament, to let them know what is beſt to be done for the good of the Trade, which Lawyers and Gentlemen cannot tell how to do: For in Queen *Elizabeths* time, a Cobler taught the Council how Leather might be Ordered, Tanned, and Dreſſed for the good of the Publique: and thereupon many good Laws were made for that purpoſe; you may ſee the Story in Print; It is a Diſcourſe between my Lord *Burley* and a Cobler.

Cl. Now you ſpeak to the purpoſe; for what you ſay, has been in my Noddle theſe Six or Seven years; and I am ſure I have told a Neighbour of mine I did not like it: and I feared our Parliament-Men did not know where our Grief lay. But now I ſee the Old ſaying is true, *Every Man is a Fool when he is out of his own way.* Come, let us Clothiers be all for the Good Old way again: And if ever it ſhould ſo fall out, to have Men of our own Trades, for Members of Parliament, then up goes the Golden-Fleece again.

Coun. I like your Diſcourſe very well; and now

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you have brought your Discourse to something. I was the silenter, because I did see all tended to the good of the Wool, and the Trade, and Manufacture. And all these things being upon the Wheel for the Publique good, truly I will give my Clothing-Friend home with him to *Salisbury*, two patterns of Falling-Mills, one to go by Water, to be set up in a Barge upon the River *Avon* at *Harnam*-Bridg, by the City, to Scour and Thicken their course-Clothes; and another to go by Wind, to be set up near the Town-side, to Full and Thicken the fine Clothes, which will much out-do all other Mills now in use in *England*, as to make the Cloth feel fine and soft. The Pattern of the Wind-Mill for thickning fine Clothes, is taken from the *Dutch* at *Harlem* in *Holland*; the Pattern of the Mill in a Barge to thicken and scour course Clothes, is taken from one upon the *Elb*, near the Bridg at *Draisden* in *Saxony*.

Cl. Sir, I am now infinitely beholding to you; and this you say of a Wind-Mill to Scoure and Thicken our fine Clothes, and make them feel fine and soft, will do our business; for indeed, they are the *Dutch* that out-do us that way: and you say it is so done at *Harlem*; and I hear at *Blackwell Hall*, that the fine Clothes were made at *Harlem*. Good Sir, how are these Mills made, and in what manner? and what do they do when the Wind ceases blowing, the Cloth being in the middle of its thickning? and what do they do for Water to come into the Cloth, when it is Thicknning and Scouring?

Coun. Sir, I will acquaint you with all particulars, and then I will give you afterward, the description of the Mill in the Barge, and the Mill that goeth by Wind.

At

At *Harlem* in *Holland* they have Windmills to thicken and scour their fine and *super*-fine clothes, built close by the City-side; the Mill is are made in all points, as the Saw-Windmill on the *Bank-side* in *Southwark*, over-against the *Savoy*; and it turns round, that is, the whole Fabrick turns; whereby it catches the Wind at all points: And there are Six or Eight Fallers (or Feet) which are taken and lifted up by the Axle-tree, which the Fanns are fastned in, and so fall down-right into a Box, or Chest, wherein the Cloth lyeth; and the Chest is so made and ordered, and the Fallers so fitted, that the Cloth turns round in the Chest, and the Square or hole the Faller drops into, is so curiously and close made, that a Man cannot get his Knife into the Chest betwixt the Wood and the Faller; and all other parts of the Trough and Chest where the Cloth lyeth, is made close and tite, and thereby the Wind and Air is kept from coming into the Chest when the Cloth is thickning; and in case the Wind ceases blowing, they do either take the Cloth out of the Chest, and lay it on drift, whereby it takes no harm; or else keep it close in the Chest, that no Air can come to it: But the Mills are so ordered, that they are made to scour more Clothes than they thicken; and if the Wind ceases, they let the Fallers that are to scour, stand still: And for Water, it is pumpt up by force of the Wind to a good height, and so conveyed into the Chest, to the Cloths, by little Spouts, as there is occasion. In *Germany*, near *Poland*, by reason of the dryness of the Countrey, and smallness of the Rains, in Summer-time most Rivers are much wanting in Water; Therefore the Mills for grinding of Corn, and thickning of Clothes, are made and fixt in Barges, upon the *Elbe*

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near ſome Bridg (or in a quick ſtream); And near the Bridg at *Draiſden* in *Saxony*, there they ſcour and thicken their Clothes in Barges; the Mill is fixed in a Barge, and in ſome Barges are Two Mills. Obſerve the Pattern, and I will ſave my labour of Writing; for by it you will ſee how it is in every particular.

Cl. Sir, Now I thank you a Thouſand times: for now we ſhall be all Made at *Salisbury*; our River Made Navigable to fetch Mills from *Holland* and *Germany*; and our City, and the Lands Ten Miles round it, put into a Regiſter, and one Fulling-Mill made at *Harlem*-Bridg in a Barge, to ſcour our Clothes, and a Windmill to thicken our Cloth, ſet up by the City-ſide, ſo that it may be as fine and ſoft as *Dutch* Cloth. Well, if I ſee you at *Salisbury*, you ſhall be made Free of that Corporation, and pay nothing, and Dine with our Biſhop too, for he loves all thoſe things we have ſo much diſcourſed of.

Dr. Friend, Now we ſee we have met with a Traveller, and one that hath given us good Diſcourſe, and he ſpeaks as though he were practical in things; when I ſaw him firſt, I did not expect this from him: And this laſt Diſcourſe is convenient for all the Clothing-Towns in *England* to know, as well as *Salisbury*; for all Towns have need of theſe Fulling-Mills. And I will get it Printed.

Cl. No, no, good Friend, do not Print it: for we will have all the benefit of theſe Mills to our ſelves at *Salisbury*; for I have beat my Noddle a good while, conſidering of the reaſons, why the Mills by Wind, ſhould make the Cloth look the more fine, and feel more ſoft, than if Fulled with our Mills by the open fleet (or Fullers): And I have it now, and I will ſend ſome Queries to the *Virtuoſoes* about it; but I will tell you

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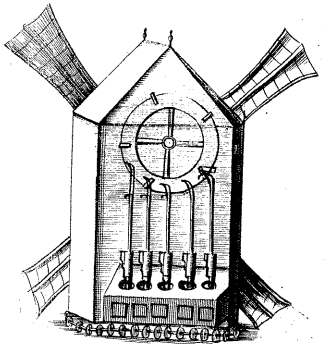
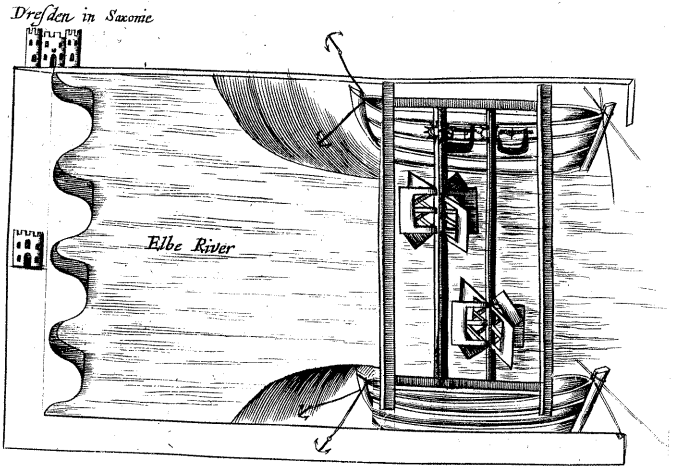


Harlem in Holland



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you how the Trick is: And if I had not been an old Clothier, and a Fulling-Boy when I was young, I could not have learnt it out. And it is ſure, our Fulling-Mills that we now have, our Fallers are taken up a great height, and ſo fall down into the Stock upon the Cloth, and in its quick motion down, it contracts Wind, and brings it down with it into the Stock where the Cloth is, and ſo the Wind and the Air being forced upon the Cloth, makes it hard, and cools it; and the Stock being open, and the Cloth in it turning round in the Stock, doth alſo by the Wind and the Air it attracts, help to cool and harden the Cloth; whereas the Mills that go by Wind, the Fallers, or Feet, fall down perpendicular into the Stock, through a ſquare hole, where the Cloth is, and ſo attracts no Wind, nor can any Air get into the Stock or Cheſt where the Cloth is; and therefore the Cloth is always kept in a conſtant heat and temper, which muſt of neceſſity bring it to good proof, and make it look very fine, and feel very ſoft. I am reſolved, now I have got this knack, I'le pay the Reckoning.

Dr. Now Friend, you are not a good Commonwealths-man, if you do not give me leave to Print this; for it will be a general good to the Clothing-Trade.

Cl. Sir, Then print it all together, all that we have diſcourſed of this Night, and I will pay Five pounds towards the charge, and ſend the Printed Papers all over *Wilt-ſhire*, *Dorſet-ſhire*, and *Summerſet-ſhire*, except *Taunton Dean*: For they ought to have no benefit of Mills, becauſe they have had ſuch a benefit of a Regiſter.

Dr. Good Old Friend, it ſhall be done; and I will get it put in, and bound up in a Book, which an acquaintance of mine is printing concerning Trade, and there is ſomething in the Book that will ſute well with this diſcourſe of ours at this time.

Cl. I'le

Cl. I'le pay the reckoning, and quit this honeſt Countrey-mans Charge this Night, and to morrow too. And when I come to *London*, I'le tell our Friends all our good Fortunes, how we ſhould rout thoſe that carried our Trade to *Ireland*, *Holland*, and *Germany*; and how we ſhall out-do the *Dutch* in fine Cloth by a Fulling-Mill to go by Wind; and that we ſhall never want Moneys again: and that *Salisbury* Clothiers ſhall have no more need of Lawyers. A Voluntary Regiſter! a pretty Trick! we now may be honeſt if we pleaſe: I would I had met this Countrey-man Forty years ago, it had been Five hundred Nobles in my way, and my Fathers. Now we ſhall make cheap-Cloth, pay nothing to the poor, ſet all a-work, and carry our Cloth to *Chriſt-Church* by Water, and ſo for Sea; and pay nothing to Lawyers, and have Moneys when we want it. We will agree quarterly with the Parrator, that will be but little. Come Boys, a brave Trade again! Come, heres three Healths in good SACK; here is our Countrey-mans Health: Here's a Health to the Man that makes the Wind-Mill; and a Health to him that brings this Voluntary Regiſter to Town. Come Landlady, to pay and to Bed, a good days work I trow!

Dr. Nay, hold Old Friend, I muſt be gone early in the Morning: therefore let us agree where to meet in *London*, to ſet forward the good things we now ſo warmly have treated upon; for if we do not follow it cloſe, all this will come to nothing. *Intereſt will not lie*, every Man will be for his own Intereſt.

Cl. I am glad you ſay *Intereſt will not lie*; Then I am ſure you Clothiers, and we Drapers, and all the Gentlemen in *England*, their Intereſt is to ſet the poor at work, to have their Lands riſe Rents, and be at Thirty

Thirty years purchaſe, and to have a great Trade. Well, we will meet at the Bookſellers houſe that prints our Diſcourſe; and then draw up what is fit to be done. So farewel honeſt Countrey-man for to night.

Dr. Good morrow, good morrow, Gentlemen; I hope you have ſlept well to Night.

Cl. Slept well! no, for I did not ſleep at all; for I have abundance of Wind-Mills in my Noddle now, ſufficient to ſend all the Clothiers in our Town, and many more, to *Holland* and *Germany*, whither as I underſtand, ſeveral of them are packing already; but that way will never do our buſineſs to carry cheap Wool, and cheap Victuals into *Germany* and *Holland*, out of *Ireland*, and there make it into Cloth, and ſell it there to whom they pleaſe; and a Regiſter, and a Bank, and Moneys at Four in the hundred, and Mills in Barges to thicken the courſe Cloths by the very Town-ſide; and Wind-Mills to thicken, and full our fine Clothes; nor will it do our work to ſort and chuſe out the beſt Wool in *Ireland*, and ſend it to *Holland* and *Germany*, with good Beef, Butter, and Cheeſe, *Iriſh*-Tongues, and Tallow to light us to work by Nights, and to have good part of the courſe Wool ſpun in *Ireland*, and brought over to us in Yarn ready to Weave, and to ſet on Foot on the out-ſides of our Town, the making of *Bendley*-capes, for they are made of *Iriſh*-Wool, and then ſent into *Holland* (to be Sold); and I hope Wool from *Ireland*, and cheap Victuals with it, will do that buſineſs well there, and all the Stuffs that are for hangings, now made at *Kidderminſter*, ſhall be made in *Holland* with *Iriſh*-Wool, and ſpun Linnen-Yarn, out of *Saxony* and *Bohemia*; for they make theſe Stuffs of *Iriſh*-Wool, and

German-

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German-Yarn: and I am ſure ſome of the people of theſe Towns will quickly go away.

Another trick there is, of carrying Fullers-earth from *Woborne* to *Lynn* in *Norfolk*, as they pretend; and then Ship it to be carried to the Clothiers in the Weſt: And when at Sea, a Weſt-wind blows the Ship into *Fluſhing* in *Zealand*. And we will have more Fullers-earth carried from *Arundel* in *Suſſex*, to *Portſmouth*, or to *Chicheſter*, and there Ship'd, to ſecure the Clothiers in the North of *England*: And when that Ship is over againſt *Hull*, a Weſt-wind ſhall blow her over to the *Brill*, or into the *Texel*, into *Holland*. And theſe two Ladings of Earth, with a little that ſhall be brought over for Ballaſt for Ships, will do miſchief enough: For Trade will go where it is moſt encouraged, and where the Merchant and Clothier can get moſt by it.

Dr. True, old Friend, theſe tricks there are, and there are bad men enough, that will be apt enough to leave the Land where they were born; but let us ſee to help theſe matters: For if you ſhould be one of them, all the Poor of the Countrey will be bound to curſe you, and ſo will the Rich too; for we have had men bad enough of our own Trade (but it will not become me to name Perſons), who have provoked many Clothiers to ſell their eſtates, and Tranſport themſelves into the lower *Palatinate*, and other parts of *Germany*, and there ſet up the Clothing-Trade, which hath already quite ſpoiled our Courſe-Cloth-Trade Eaſtward, and the Trade at *Hamborough* too; for if their Trade be ſpoil'd in *England*, they muſt try if they can make it out ſomewhere elſe; as in *Ireland*, *Holland*, and *Germany*, &c.

Cl. Well Friend, for the concluſion of this Diſcourſe, we have no more to do, but to endeavour the redreſs of

of theſe grievances, as far as in duty we may; and humbly to repreſent to Authority the great advantage it may be to the publick to prevent the carrying of Fullers-earth out of the Land: To provide that all Factors, Packers, and Drawers, may be put in their proper places; That the illegal Tranſportation of Wools may be hindred, and the Trade of *Ireland* regulated: It would be of great eaſe and advantage, if our Weſtern Clothes might be Tranſported from *Plymouth*, beyond the Seas, to ſave the charge of carrying them to *London*. Many other particulars might be added, but this for the preſent, till we meet next.

NOW I have diſcovered to you the way, manner, and method of ſetting all the Poor in *England* at work, with the growth and product of our own Nation; with the particular means for bringing the ſame to paſs; And Places aſſigned for the doing thereof; with the ſituation and conveniences that are by God and Nature fixt in theſe Counties. Next, I will ſhew you, That by the means and ways hereafter preſcribed, all the poor people that are imployed in theſe Manufactures, ſhall be in the ſame Counties fed with Bread ſufficient, without any charge to the Publick; and thereby the Commodities will be Manufactured cheap. The like benefit and advantage, infinite of the poor People of *England* in other parts will receive, by the way hereafter ſet down, taken exactly from the ſame things done in other places; whereby they work cheap, and ſend infinite of their Manufactured Commodities into many parts of the World: And were they not fixt in theſe places beyond the Seas, in theſe Manufactures and Po-

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licies, the Princes of those Countries, and their subjects would be strangely poor.

My design now is, to speak of Granaries to hold Corn, and to be fill'd in the time of plenty; and the advantage they are of, being well fixt in convenient places (with the benefit the Poor will receive by them, and the Rich also): And where ever Trade and Manufacture is intended to be set on foot, so as to bring it to perfection, Granaries must be made, and built in places convenient, to answer the ends designed.

The Great Duke of *Saxony* hath three great Manufactures; one of Iron, Tinn and Copper; another of Linnen, and spun Threds of all sorts; the third of Sawed Timbers of all sorts: He hath convenienced them thus; As to his Iron, Tinn, and Copper, he hath fixt these works in the Valley, running from *Segar-hutton*, clear a-long by the Cities of *Anaburgh*, *Snebergh*, and *Mareauburgh*, and down as far as *Awe*; and in the Hills and Mountains are his Minerals: In the Valleys are the Rivers, whereon are set the Works. The Hills and Mountains, and at least Ten Miles round, are full of Woods to supply his Works; not one Acre of common-Land lyes waste: At the descent of the Hills, are infinite of Saw-Mills that go by Water, which Saw all manner of Firr and Oak; and in the Summer-time it is dragged to the River *Elb*, and so sent down to *Hamborough*. And things being thus fixt, with all advantages that Trade can desire, that Place is strangely populous, and vastly Rich, and yields to the Duke a great Revenue: And it lies as *Wales*, and as the Forest of *Dean* doth to *England*.

Next to these Wood-land Countries, lies the delightful Plain Countrey, wherein is the famous City of *Lepsick*,

sick, very Rich in Corn and Flax; and so it holds to *Dresden* upon the Left-hand of *Myson*, with some Vineyards: And in these delightful Countries, there is no waste Lands, but all under improvement. In all the great Towns, there are great Granaries for Corn; and in the Time of Plenty, they lay up for a Rainy-day: And so there is sufficient for the Poor at easie rates at all times; whereby the Manufacture is always cheaply done, and thereby hath the advantage of sending it to foreign Markets, and under-sell others.

The next Country joyning to *Saxony*, is the Prince of *Hainaults*, the Prince of *Parmburghs*, with the Bishoprick of *Hall*; wherein stands the Cities of *Salts*, *Wadell*, *Shenibank*, and that brave old City of *Magdenburgh* (destroyed by Fire and Sword by Count *Tilly*): These Countreys for Corn, as to Rye and Wheat, are so plentiful, that no part of *Europe* can go before them, there being much Corn to spare: In the Two Cities of *Shenibank* and *Magdenburgh*, are many Granaries, they lying upon the side of the *Elbe*: And in the City of *Magdenburgh*, I was credibly informed (being Twice in that City), that there were Three hundred Granaries of all sorts; wherein Corn is kept sweet, and safe from vermin, to admiration. The manner of the Granaries built, with the way of ordering of the Corn, and the benefit which is received thereby, you shall have, when I speak of Granaries setting up in *England*. From hence the *Brunswick* People fetch their Wheat they make there Mum of; and down the *Elb* to *Hamborough*, is sent infinite of Corn out of the Granaries; and from thence to all parts that stand in need thereof: In these Countreys there is very little Manufacture, only some course Linnen, and Linnen-yarn:

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Theſe Granaries preſerve the Corn Six, Eight, or Ten years, as good and ſweet as when it was firſt put in: There are great Merchants for Corn, and the Farmers lay up their Corn at eaſie Rates, and ſo have the benefit of their Straw yearly, and not Rick it up, as we do in *England*, to be devoured by Rats and Mice. There, Men and Maid-ſervants, and all other perſons that have Monies, buy Corn when it is cheap, and lay it up till it be dear: And in theſe publick Granaries, the Corn is kept ſafe, ſweet, and well, a whole year, for a Half-peny a Buſhel; and the Granary-Man gets by it. The like may be done in *England*; and that which now feeds Rats and Mice, and otherways conſumed, will ſupply the greateſt part of the poor People of *England* with Bread, being preſerved in Granaries.

Now I am for ſaving the Corn in *England*, and keeping it ſafe and ſweet in Granaries (which is conſumed at preſent by Rats and Mice) until there ſhall be want and neceſſity for it to be delivered to the Poor: In the Four Counties I name for the Linnen Manufacture, *Oxford*, *Warwick*, *Leiceſter*, and *Northamptonſhire*, there ought to be Granaries to lay up Corn; theſe Counties being great Corn-Counties: And at the head of the Navigable Rivers, are the places fit for ſuch Granaries; and firſt *Wellinborough* in *Northamptonſhire*, or thereabouts. Secondly, ſome Town in *Leiceſterſhire*, within Four Miles of Kings-Mills; unto which Place *Trent* is Navigable. Thirdly, *Banbury*, if the River *Sharwell* be made Navigable to *Banbury*; or elſe about *Bleckington*, the Earl of *Angleſes* Land, near *Anſlo*-Bridg. And fifthly, *Stratford* upon *Avon* in *Warwickſhire*. If Granaries were built in thoſe Places, to hold Corn there, it would be brought in with eaſe; and when

when want and ſcarcity of Corn comes, it is then ready to be ſent down the Navigable Rivers, or to be diſperſt for the benefit of the Poor in the Countrey. *Leiceſterſhire* is abounding in Corn, and when plenty there, it is very cheap, having no Navigable River near to carry it away; the like is *Northamptonſhire*: But if Granaries were well ſetled in theſe Places near *Trent*, and St. *Ives* River then it is ready for a Market, when it offers it ſelf.

Lechload, at the Head of the River *Iſis*, Ten Miles above *Oxford*, will be a very fit place for a Granary; for in thither will come great quantities of Corn out of *Oxford*, *Gloceſter*, and *Berkshire*: And there it will be ready upon all occaſions, when wanted, either for the Poor, or to be tranſported down the River to *London*, and other parts.

Stratford upon *Avon*, in *Warwickshire*, will be a very good place to build Granaries to receive Corn; and I will affirm, if there were Three or Four large Granaries built in the Lands of Sir *John Clapton*, near the Bridg at *Stratford*, and well managed for the good of the Poor, and Linnen Trade; That on that ſide the River, there would be in a very ſhort time as great a Town built, as *Stratford* now is; and there have as great a Trade as any City in thoſe parts of *England* (*Briſtol* only excepted): And theſe are my Reaſons: Firſt, the River *Avon* being made Navigable to *Stratford*, the Barges that come up with Coles, and Merchants goods; by them, Corn will be taken back to *Briſtol*, and up the River *Severn*, as far as the *Welſh*-Pool. And Secondly, the Country near *Stratford*, as far as *Banbury*, *Ayno-Dedinton*, *Biſter*, and ſo to *Brakley*, and round to *Daventry*, is very full, and abounds with

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with good Corn; and the Carts that come to *Stratford* for Coles, would never come empty down, but bring Corn with them, if there were Granaries sufficient to receive it: So you see all things would be fitted for fore and back carriage: And I will affirm, No place in *England* can expect the benefit or advantage by any such Granaries, as *Stratford* upon *Avon* may; for that great and vast quantities of Corn is raised in those parts, and when cheap, they cannot tell what to do with it, the ways being so dirty and deep. But the advantage of the Navigation will send it to serve *Somersetshire*, *Wales*, *Shropshire*, *Cheshire*, and other parts, in wet and unseasonable years.

But the third and great Reason why this place shall exceed all others in *England*, is this, There may as much Mum be made there, as at present is made at *Brunswick*: And there Mum may be made and sent into *Ireland*, *West-Indies*, *France*, *Spain*, and into the *Mediterranean*; And these Granaries will be the occasion of getting away the Mum-Trade from *Brunswick*: This shews as like a *Romance* as doth the Title-page of my Book, unless I do give you reasons for what I say, and shew you how it may be brought to pass, the which I will do: Observe, the Mum at *Brunswick* is made of Wheat. and the Wheat that it is made of, is brought from the Granaries at *Magdenburg*, and *Shenibank*, and it grows in the Vale of *Parinburg*; when it comes to *Brunswick* it is Malted, and so made into Mum; and when made, then sent by Land to the River *Elb*, and so to *Hamborough*: and from thence disposed by Merchants unto all Parts: But the Mum at *Brunswick* is a Medicine, and drinks very nauseous, and is not there drinkable at all; but that which makes it good, palitable, and strong,

strong, is its being long at Sea; There it is forc'd into a fermentation, and that keeps it working, whereby it alters the very property of the Liquor; and were it not to be sent to Sea, that Trade at *Brunswick* would not be worth any thing; and to convince you further of the reason of what I say, take this one thing, and that will confirm you in the Truth of the rest. Our *English* Beer Brewed at *London*, and carried to Sea, and Landed at *Hamborough*, and so carried up the *Elb*, as far as *Draisden*, the Duke of *Saxonie*'s Court, and in those Parts, it is sold for Six pence a Quart; and it is not like the Beer either for Taste, Strength, or Pleasantness, as it was when here; the Sea having put it into a fermentation, causeth it to drink pleasant, strong, and delightful, even comparable to *March*-Beer in *England* four Years old, which is well-brewed, and grown very Mellow; Hundreds of Merchants can affirm what I say to be true. Now I will shew you the reasons why the *Brunswick*-Trade will come to *Stratford* in course; and when I have Published these reasons now given in Print, the Trade of making Mum will begin in some short time to be set forward there; and that River being a Brat of my Brain, when I contriv'd it, the Trade of making Mum there, was a thing I much hoped to see come to pass; and I believe it is now not far off. And therefore I beg that worthy Gentlemans leave, Sir *John Clapton*, that I may give Name unto a Town that will certainly rise and be built in about thirty Acres of his Land near *Stratford-Bridg*, wherein Granaries, Mum, and other *Brew-houses* will be built, as also some part of the Linnen-Trade there Manufactured: The place being so conveniently scituated, that Cuts may be made in the Land for Barges to come and go to each Back-side, thereby

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thereby to unlade all goods with eaſe, and little charge; And I name that Town, whereof ſome part is now built, New-*Brunſwick*; for in *Brunſwick* in *Germany* the Trade is Mum, Linnen, and Linnen-Yarn; and I hope to ſee before I die, as much Monies turned and wound in Mum, Linnen, Linnen-Yarn at New-*Brunſwick* near *Stratford-Bridg*, as is now at *Brunſwick* in *Germany*. Now I will demonſtrate, and ſhew you the reaſons, and how eaſie it is to bring the Mum-Trade to New-*Brunſwick*. New-*Brunſwick* lies at the Head of a Navigable River, and within twenty Miles round there is as good Wheat as any is in *England* (and I think the beſt), and always the cheapeſt, the place is well ſcituated for that purpoſe; and all materials are ready at hand. The Wheat in theſe Parts is a much better Corn, than is the VVheat at *Brunſwick*; for the VVheat at *Brunſwick* is a flat ſmall VVheat, and thick Husked; the reaſon of that is, the Climate where it grows; the Sun is very hot in the two Months of *July* and *Auguſt*; and ſo the heat of the Sun doth not give it leave to fill and ripen kindly. Our VVheat is large, full-breſted, and thin-rined, and none in *England* to compare with the VVheat near *Banbury*, and upon the Hills thereabouts. Now at New-*Brunſwick*, build *Granaries*, and take in VVheat when it is cheap, as it will be this Year: and write by the Copy of the *Granaries* in *Germany*, and then the Mum-Brewers at New-*Brunſwick*, will have the ſame advantage, nay, and much better than the Mum-Brewers have at Old *Brunſwick*; for at New *Brunſwick*, there Granaries will be in the Town where they Brew, and better Corn, and at the Head of a Navigable River, to be tranſported down to Sea, and ſo for any part of *Europe*, without paying ſo many Cuſtoms and

and Taxes, as doth Old-*Brunſwick* for their Mum: Alſo the Wheat is much better, and no Land-carriage for the commodity; and at New-*Brunſwick* are Coles to be had cheap and plentiful to maintain the Fire; whereas at Old-*Brunſwick*, VVood is dear, and very chargeable.

From New-*Brunſwick*, Mum will be carried down the River *Avon*, into *Severn*, and ſo into *King-Road*, and there Shipt for *London*: And the charge of carriadge will be but twenty Shillings *Per* Tun to *London*; from New-*Brunſwick* will be ſent down vaſt quantities of Mum, and ſold to the Merchants of *Briſtol*, and by them ſent and diffuſed into all Parts; and then *Briſtol* will be unto New-*Brunſwick*, as *Hamborough* now is to Old-*Brunſwick*; for Trade will go and creep into any part where it can be beſt and cheapeſt done. And I ſay New-*Brunſwick*, conſidering all circumſtances, will make the Mum cheaper by four Shillings in the pound, than Old-*Brunſwick* can: But I know ſome will object, and ſay, that it hath been tried here ſeveral times to make Mum (and it will not be ſo good as the *German* Mum): My anſwer is, That the Sea is the occaſion of its being ſo good, it puts it to a ſecond working, or Fermentation, which is the abſolute cauſe.

But New-*Brunſwick* will have a better advantage by Sea, than hath the Old; for the Mum being ſent down the River, and Shipt for *London*, and carried about the Lands-end, and ſo up the Channel to *London*, will have much more tumbling at Sea; and be commonly thrice as long coming about for *London*, as they are coming from *Hamborough* to *London*; one Wind ſerves from *Hamborough* to *London*, Five or Six ſeveral Winds will but ſerve to fit a Veſſel to come out of *King-Road* to

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London. So you see New-*Brunswick* will have a better and more large passage at Sea, than from *Hamborough* to *London*: and then all Mum sent to *Bristol*, will by the Merchants be sent to Sea; and the Sea will give it the advantage of a Fermentation. And in the Western-Seas, it will do much more to benefit the Mum, than in the Eastern. In the Eastern-Seas, the Climate is cool until *May*; but in the Western-Seas the Climate is warm in *March*: and as the different heat of the Climate is, so the Liquor shall ripen and grow quick and fit to drink: And in that particular, New-*Brunswick* will infinitely out-do Old-*Brunswick*; But if there be not Granaries built at New-*Brunswick* to take in Wheat when cheap, and all other things well setled, the benefit proposed, must not be expected; for it must be made of cheap Wheat, and such Wheat for a Stock must be taken into the Granaries in a cheap time; and when it is cheap, at least, three years Wheat Malted beforehand fit to make Mum. The older the Wheaten-Malt is for that purpose, the better it will be; and the more profit will be made of it. Now I leave this to the serious consideration of that worthy Person Sir *John Clapton*, in whose Lands New-*Brunswick* will be built; As also to Mr. *Brishop*, and my Friend the Town-Clerk of *Stratford* upon *Avon*, seriously to consider what a great thing it will be to the Publique, and to the Countrey near *Stratford*, if the Linnen and Mum-Trade be setled there. No part in *Europe* is comparable, as to scituation, materials, and soil to that place. And you may observe me in my whole Discourse now Printed, that I shew you, that Trade will go to the place where it can be made cheapest, and soonest at Market. For you may observe my Maxim, Honour and Honesty brings

brings Riches: And these three bring Strength and Trade. So places made by Art convenient, as there is by *Avon* being made Navigable, gives the advantage to this great and rich design of setting forward the Mum and Linnen-Trade at New-*Brunswick*. I pray observe; before you had that River Navigable, you were lockt up in the *Inlands*, and could not come to any Navigable River under twenty Miles; And in all times when Corn was plenty, the ways being very deep in Winter, and in some Summers it was there very cheap; whereby the Tenants could not pay Rents to the Landlords, and the Lands put to keep Sheep: So all improvements were wholly out of their Power. But see now how the case is altered, by this new River coming to your Town. Now all Improvements offer themselves to you; as the Mum-Trade, the Linnen, and Thred-Trade: Nay you will be to the West of *England*, *Wales*, *Shropshire*, and *Cheshire*, as *Dantzick* is to *Poland*; you will serve all those Parts, when Corn is wanting; you have the advantage of your Navigable River to send down your Corn, and so by the help of *Severn* it will be carried into all Parts that stand in need thereof.

At New-*Brunswick*, Granaries may be built for the holding of Corn, and there to be stored up, as in *Germany*; and there all things being done by the same way, method, rule, and order, as it is at *Marenburgh*, all the Countrey-round for Thirty Miles, will have many and great advantages; and to the Publick, no Tongue can express the several and strange benefits it will administer: As first, It will preserve the Corn from Rats and Mice, and what was formerly destroyed by them, now will be kept to feed the Poor. Secondly, It gives the

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Husbandman a great advantage; for he may Thraſh out his Corn, and carry it to be kept ſafe in the Granaries until he hath occaſion to ſell it, and ſo the Conſumption occaſioned by Rats and Mice is wholly prevented; and that which fed Rats and Mice, and other Vermine, and which other accidents deſtroyed, will be preſerved and kept to feed the Poor; which is at leaſt the third part of the Wheat of *England*, if kept Four years in Ricks, Stacks, Barns, Houſes, and Lofts: Alſo the Husbandman will, by having a place always ready to lay up his Corn ſafe, have the benefit of his Straw to feed his Cattel, and make Muck, Chaff for his Horſes, and light Corn for his Pigs and Poultry, and his Husbandry will be in a regular motion, and anſwer his juſt and laborious ends; whereas if his Corn be Rickt up Three or Four years, his Husbandry is out of order, ſometimes nothing for his ſervants to do, his Pigs half famiſhed, his Cattel lean, want of Muck that this Straw ſhould produce to bring his Husbandry about as it ought to be done; The poor Farmer, nay, Free-holder looks upon his Ricks with ſighs and a heavy heart, he ſeeth there are Vermin in them, which are not to be prevented; ſome owe Moneys upon Intereſt, ſome to their Landlords, but Men will not ſtay long; the Tenant prays patience, Time is given, but ſtill a Plenty is continued, and the Ricks not pulled down; but at laſt neither Uſerer, nor Landlord will ſtay longer: Then the Lawyer is ſet at work, Suits are brought, and there is no ſtanding, but trouble, and miſery, all ruined; and into Priſon he muſt, if the Moneys be not paid immediately; and a large and long Lawyers Bill into the bargain.

I pray, where is now the poor Farmer, and many Free-holders alſo? what muſt they do? what ſhift muſt they

they make? Shall they fly to the Kings-Bench, or run away? ſomething muſt be done: I tell thee what, immediately pull down their Ricks, and Thraſh without doors and within, as faſt as they can ſend the Corn to Market, although never ſo cheap, and the doing thereof at that time never ſo much to their damage; and at Market, part of the Moneys made of this Corn, paid for charges at Law; great part of the Corn before the Ricks were pulled down, eaten and conſumed by Rats and Mice. Now obſerve the conſequences of theſe things: The poor honeſt Laborious Countrey-man being thus purſued by Suits in Law, Rats and Mice devouring his Corn when in Ricks, and ſold cheap, and at unſeaſonable times; Servants ſeeing his neceſſity, raiſe price of their Labours: This forſthaſt puts his Teams to carry his Corn to Market, and that cauſeth the neglect of that years Husbandry; and truly the end of all this is, no more than this; The Lawyer is paid his Bill, for he will, or elſe no Team nor Maſter neither muſt come to Market; the Servants wages paid that Thraſhed out the Corn; the Uſerer paid what the Farmer owes him; but you will ſay, what ſhall the Landlord have? I will tell you what, he will be ſure of his Farm thrown upon his hands, and that preſent years profit loſt; nay, and when he comes to ſtock it himſelf, he may poſſibly loſe his Rent, and the intereſt of his ſtock put upon the Land; and when he ſets it again, loſe Twenty in the Hundred, and glad to get a Tenant to take it ſo: But that which is worſe, The Tenant and Landlord are then in the worſt condition, and their Families and Eſtates out of order. Moneys is moſt wanting, and Trade moſt dead in times when Corn is very cheap; and the Reaſon is, That the Corn lies in Ricks, and no Man can, or

is

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is benefited or secured by it; only there is a merry Feast for Rats and Mice: And if it hold cheap for Three or Four years, the Tenant lays the Key under the Door, and then the Wolf is knawing a hole in at the Landlords Door; I am sure his head is in already, therefore I say, timely prevent him from getting in his body: For after death there is no redemption.

Secondly, The Landlord seeing his Tenant in this way, sending his Corn into the Publick Bank-Granary, and there lodging it, will know the quantities, which must be affixt, and set up in a Catalogue in some place of the Granary, thereby to be viewed and taken notice by any that think they are, or may be concerned therein; and such Corn being in Granary, the Tenant may transfer it to the Landlord, or any part thereof; and so the Landlord will always be in such a condition, as to preserve himself, and to prevent his Farms being thrown upon his hands; for if the Landlord seeth his Tenant a good Husband, and doth the best he can to live, then he will forbear, and give him time, and no danger, because he is able to give his Landlord Bank-Credit in Corn for his Rent; and so the Corn is kept and preserved for a good Market, and at last the Landlord paid all his Rent, and the Tenant enabled to maintain his Family, and to Husband his Farm to the best advantage: And I think here is no harm done, unless the prevention of Law-Suits, and the miseries attending them, and cheating the Rats and Mice of their large feasts, that last commonly Three or Four years, be injustice; besides the Landlord hath his advantage clearly before him, he may see at all times the condition of his Tenant; for if he will not come to the Publique *Granary* with his Corn, whereby the Landlord may be secured upon the Ticket there-

thereof for his Rent, but keep it to make the Rats and Mice feasts; then he may Command present payment of his Rents, or take a new Tenant: But I believe many Gentlemen, and others, will after reading of my Book twice over, see it so much their Interest to have Publique Granaries, that they will be upon building some in many places in *England*, before any Law passes to put them into a posture: and observe, when this Corn is in the Publique-bank-Granary in the Countrey, immediately it is to be Registred at the *Guild-Hall* in *London*. So it will be immediately good credit to inliven Trade, and fetch out all Moneys now unimploy'd, and prevent Law, and the trouble of attending it: The Tenant, Landlord, and Trade will have their ends answered; and there is no way under Heaven at present to inliven Trade, preserve Landlord and Tenant, and bring the unimploy'd Moneys out, but this way.

Thirdly, The Corn being lodged safe, and kept in the Publique Granary, will be the occasion immediately of fetching out, and bringing forth most of the Cash of *England*, now wholly unimploy'd. All people near the Publique-bank-Granaries will immediately be dealing to have some Corn in Bank-credit, for that cannot miss of finding an increase and benefit to them in the Rise of Corn. There will also tumble into the Publique-bank for Corn, all the Moneys round the Countrey, now in the Servants hands, both Men and Maids (which at present lies dead in their Chests); and then *John* and *Joan* will make a merry bout when Corn rises, praise and pray for the Man that brought the Publique-bank to New-*Brunswick*, and drink his Health in Burnt-Clarret: In *Holland* and *Germany* it is thus with all Servants. And there is no way that mortal man can invent

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invent to fetch the unimploy'd Moneys into Trade with ſpeed, but this only way. The Titles of Land now are ſo uncertain, and perſonal ſecurity ſo bad, Moneys will grow ſcarcer, and ſcarcer, and Trade deader, and deader: and our Neighbours beyond the Seas, are ſo linkt and faſtned with our Merchants here, that the poor Countrey people, and Landlords alſo, ſhall be but Hewers of Wood, and Drawers of Water, unleſs by this way relieved. Conſider, Into this Corn-bank will be laid all the Moneys of all poor labouring people, who keep no Teems; for here is their great advantage, they laying by Corn when cheap, in the Granary, there kept ſafe, ſweet, and good; it's poſſible, and very probable, theſe poor men, nor their families, never eat dear Bread after in all their lives; ſo here will be no poor in the Pariſh, nor complaining in the Streets for Bread: And as I formerly ſaid, here is no harm done, but cheating the Rats and Mice.

Fourthly, Conſider, Corn being lodged in cheap times in theſe Publique Granaries of New-*Brunſwick*, will cauſe the Linnen and Thred-Trade upon a ſudden to come to perfection; for there will be Bread and Drink always cheap; and that being ſo, there is ſufficient incouragement for men to venture upon any new Trade; But if Victuals, as Bread and Drink, prove dear, and uncertain in its Rates and Priſes; from thence Trade will depart, and find out ſome place that ſhall fit and pleaſe her better: For as Honour, and Honeſty, brings Riches, and Strength, ſo cheap Victuals, and good, with all things neceſſary and cheap, to be imployed in the Manufacture, will thereby be the occaſion of ſtrengthning of the place, and making of it Rich, and cauſe Trade in proceſs of time to leave the place where ſhe

ſhe was formerly, and come where ſhe may be better entertained, and more advantageouſly accommodated: I find that Miſtris called Trade, will bow and bend to every juſt and good thing, wherein ſhe may be preſerved, and not in danger to be famiſhed; and therefore I have provided her good Granaries to hold her food, which is good Wheat and Malt, to make her Bread and Drink; I have alſo given order for the preparing of good Flax, to make her fine Linnen; I have provided her a fit place, with good Merchants, to make that delightful Liquor called Mum; I have alſo provided her a Navigable River, with Cuts to be made to her Backſides, ſo that Barges may carry and re-carry her Goods and Riches up and down, to Sea, and from Sea; I have travelled to *Magdenburgh*, to ſee to fit her with Granaries, as good, if not better than there is; I have travelled to *Brunſwick*, to find a way to fit her with her deſires as to good Mum; I have travelled into *Saxony* and *Bohemia*, to ſee her fine-ſpun Threds, Wheels and Looms, that ſo ſhe may want nothing; I have travelled into *Holland* and *Flanders*, to ſee her Weaving and Whiteing, with all its advantages. And now dear Miſtreſs, I certainly muſt court thee in thy flight, to fall down into New-*Brunſwick*, near *Stratford* upon *Avon*, and into New-*Harlem* in the Mannor of *Anilcot*; and there thou ſhalt be attended with the Riches of *Brunſwick*, as to Mum; as alſo with the Riches of *Dantzick*, as to Corn; thou ſhalt alſo be attended with the Riches of *Saxony*, as to Flax and fine Threds: And to compleat all, thou ſhalt have on the Backſide of thy Towns, places to Bleach and Whiten thy fine Linnen, being the Lands of the Earl of *Middleſex*; equal to *Harlem* in *Holland* for all conveniences, if not better.

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Fifthly, I call all those People to be Judges, who have great quantities of Corn, and are forced to keep it Two or Three years in Ricks, whether it loseth not at least one fourth part of the Corn by Vermin, Rats, Mice, and other accidents: and if kept Four or Five years, many times the one half is consumed; besides the miseries before spoken of, that attend the Landlord, Tenant, and Creditor. Now this Publick Granary is the cause of preserving all this Corn, that otherwise would have been consumed by Rats and Mice; and as I said in my Book, That we may beat the *Dutch* without fighting, now I say, and affirm, That all the poor People of *England* will be fed with Bread sufficient, without being chargeable to the Publick for any thing: For they have the Corn to supply them for Bread, which the Rats and Mice did destroy.

Now Reader, I pray thee seriously consider, whether the Seed of a Voluntary Register, is not convenient to be with all speed sowed upon this surfeited *English* Field; all People that know any thing, know that Seed long sowed on the same Land over and over, brings the Farmer at last to Beggery; I question not, but thou art convinc'd this Publick Granary well ordered, with the Corn put into it, will feed all the poor People of *England*, taking nothing but what would be eat and destroyed by Rats, Mice, and other accidents: All you that Read this, consider what cheap Victuals, and certain, will do to most Manufactures; and the cheapness, will preserve it with us: So here is good Corn and cheap, and much Plenty; here is excellent good Land to bear Flax, and great quantities of it; here a covenient place may be made to draw Water out of *Avon* River, to supply the Bleaching and Whiting: Here is at present, no set-

tled

tled Trade, or Manufacture, nor any settled within Fifteen Miles of the place; here you are in an excellent plentiful Countrey of Flesh, and all other provisions; but that which crowns the design, you are at the Head of a Navigable River, by which you will have with ease and cheapness, all the Flax, Cloth, Thred, Tape, and other things, sent down the River *Avon* into *Severn*, and so for Sea, *Bristol*, *Wales*, *Shropshire*, and many other places; and all things you stand in need of will be brought up the River *Avon*, to New-*Brunswick*: And I say, God and Nature, with the River *Avon* being made Navigable, hath so strangely accommodated New-*Brunswick*, and New-*Harlem*, and fitted it for this Linnen, nay, I say, fine Linnen Trade; that certainly, no part in *Europe* can compare with it.

As to the Third, That which is to be the Publick Granary to keep the Corn for all Gentlemen, Merchants, and Farmers that please to send it thither, that so the destruction and damages occasioned by Rats and Mice may be prevented; I say, in this Granary, Corn at all times shall be taken in, from all persons that please to send it; and the Corn so sent, must be preserved sweet, safe, and in good order, for one Peny the Bushel for a whole year; and the owner at liberty to take it out at his own will and pleasure; or to sell, transfer, or assign any part of the said Corn to any Person or Persons, for the payment of his Debts, or in Mortgage to pay his Landlord his Rent; and the Granary-keepers to give good security, that all things should be faithfully done and discharged. Now the Corn being brought into the Publick Granary, and there Registred in the Register Book, to be kept for that purpose; and the Person that hath put in the said Corn, taking a Note

under the Hand and Seal from the Granary-Regiſter, of the quantity of Corn brought into the Granary, with the time it was delivered, with the Matter and kind of the Corn; Then theſe advantages will enſue.

Firſt, The Farmer will have all the advantages I ſpoke of before, as preſervation from Rats and Mice, Straw to ſupply his Cattel, the Chaff for his Horſes, and the light Corn to feed his Pigs and Poultry, and the Muck-hill in a regular conſtant quantity; his Husbandry Managed with rule and order to his advantage, no forc't-haſt; but Thraſhing, and carrying the Corn to the Granary in times wherein his Servants have leaſure; ſo in Seeding-time, and Harveſt, all People are freed for that, and only that imploy: The Corn being in the Granary, prevents the miſery of Law, and the charge attending it; the Landlord ſecured his Rent, or part thereof, by receiving a Ticket from the Granary-Regiſter, of a certain quantity of Corn there lodged, the property being Transferred from the Tenant to the Landlord, and entred in the Regiſter; this Corn in Granary gives the Tenant Credit to take up Moneys to furniſh his occaſions, ſo as he may manage his affairs, and Husband his Land to the beſt advantage, and prevent the ſad effects that commonly attends the want of preſent Moneys for his neceſſary occaſions; and for want of Credit, many times the laborious honeſt Countrey Farmer is undone, and forc't to come and live upon the Pariſh; and the Land he was Tenant to, muſt now help to maintain him; whereas, if prevention had been timely found out, againſt the Rats with Two Legs, that ſo charge of Law-Suits had been prevented, the Corn kept ſafe in a Granary, and preſerved from the Rats and Mice with Four Legs, then the Landlord had been paid his

his Rents, the Tenant preſerved, the Uſerer paid, the charge and trouble of Law avoided, and all miſeries now upon Landlord, Tenant, and Creditor, not ſo much as heard of: And for that all theſe ſort of Miſeries may for the future be prevented, and ſufficient means and remedies preſcribed for the doing thereof; I ſhall here give you the ways, means, rules, orders, methods, directions, and policies, whereby they certainly will be with eaſe accompliſhed; for they are exactly ſo done in *Germany*, and have moſt ſtrange advantages in theſe parts, in the advance of Trade, and procuring of Riches: And it will be with us (if once accompliſhed) as if one were raiſed from the dead.

I propoſe, and hope to ſee Three large Granaries built at New-*Brunſwick*; one whereof to be appropriated to the Perſons that ſet up Brewing of Mum, one to be appropriated to, and for the keeping of Corn for a ſtock for the poor of the Countrey, and for to ſupply the People that work in the Linnen Manufacture; and one to be a publick Granary for all Gentlemen and Farmers to ſend their Corn into, when Thraſhed, to prevent the deſtruction which is made by Rats and Mice, when it is in Ricks, Barns, Chambers and Lofts. And of the advantage that theſe Granaries will be, I will ſpeak particularly.

Firſt, The Granary built to take in Corn for the uſe of the Brewers of Mum, will be the life of that Trade; and without ſuch Granaries, it is impoſſible to ſet on that Trade: For Corn muſt be bought in ſuch times as this year is; it being not only now very good, but cheap alſo; and in a cheap year they may take in Four or Five years Stock, as they do at *Magdenburgh* and *Shenibunk*: Then ſuppoſe the Wheat now coſt two Shil-

Shillings Four-pence the Bushel at New-*Brunswick*, and that be kept Four years in the Granary at Two-pence the Bushel for Granary Rent; then the Corn will lye the Mum-Brewers in Two Shillings Six-pence *per* Bushel, and that is cheaper than it is sold in any time at Old-*Brunswick*; and it is seldom, but once in Four years, there is a plentiful year of Corn in *England*, and in this year the Brewers may supply their Granaries again: And as I said before, here is cheap Corn, good Corn, and a multitude of it, the place of Trade fixt at the Head of a Navigable River, good and cheap Fuel to be made use of, with a quick passage to the East and West *Indies*, *Ireland*, *Mediteranian*, *Spain*, *France*, *Holland*, and a large passage at Sea to bring it to *London*, to help and make the Mum good, by putting it into a second fermentation: And I say, here this Trade of making Mum may be fixt with very great advantage; and if once well fixt, from thence it cannot depart, no place in *England* being of that advantage to answer all the ends, as this place is.

The Second Granary, which is to be supplyed by the Country with Corn, and there to be kept safe for the benefit of those that work in the County in the Linnen-Manufacture, and to supply the Poor when a dearth comes; Corn will be kept Four years in the Granaries, and the Rate then will be but Two Shillings Six-pence the Bushel; and with this cheap Corn the People will be supplyed with Bread, whereby they will make and perfect the intended Linnen-Manufacture very cheap; and this constancy of Bread, and at cheap rates, will certainly be a great and certain means of fixing the same Linnen Trade at New-*Brunswick*, and New-*Harlem*. And the Reasons are these, near the very Place are great quan-

quantities of Land excellent good to bear Flax, and very good places may with a little art, be made by the Town-sides to Whiten and Bleach Linnens; and within one Mile of New-*Brunswick*, there is the Mannor of *Milcot*, being the Lands of the Earl of *Midd*[illegible]on which Mannor there will be sufficient Fla[illegible]g, to imploy Ten thousand People to work it into Manufacture: And there are in these Lands, by the River *Avon* side, convenient places to make Bleaching[illegible] and near *Milcot*-House very plain good Land to build a City for the fine Linnen Trade, with good places to set up Engines to Weave Tape, to go by Water. The Maps of the Two Cities, with the Granaries, are annexed, the one being New-*Brunswick*, the other I name New-*Harlem*.

Now I will demonstrate and shew you the length, breadth, and height the Granaries ought to be of, to hold this Corn, as also the charge of building one of them at New-*Brunswick*, being the Land of Sir *John Clapton*; as also I will demonstrate the way how it should be built for the best advantage, with the way of ordering and managing the Corn, that it may keep good, sweet, and clean, Eight or Ten years. The Granaries must be Three hundred foot long, Eighteen foot wide betwixt inside and inside Seven stories high, each Story Seven foot high, all to be built of good, well-burnt Brick, and laid in Lime and Sand very well; the ends of the Granaries must be set North and South, so the sides will then be East and West, and in the sides of the Granaries there must be large Windows to open and shut close, that when the Wind blows at West, the Windows may be laid open, and then the Granary-Man will be turning and winding the Corn, and all filth and dross

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droſs will be blown out at the Window on the Eaſt-ſide; and in all times when the Weather is fair, and open, then throw open the Windows to let in Air to the Corn at [illegible] end of the Granary; and in the middle there [illegible] ſtoves to be kept with fire in them, in all moiſt [illegible]mes, or at the going away of great Froſts and Snows, to prevent moiſtneſs either in the Brick, Walls, Timber, Boards, or Corn; there muſt be in each ſide of the Granaries, Three or Four long Troughs or Spouts fixt in the uppermoſt Loft, which muſt run about Twenty foot out of the Granary; and in fine weather the Granary-men muſt be throwing the Corn out of the upermoſt Loft; and ſo it will fall into another Spout made Ten foot wide at the top, and through that Spout the Corn deſcends into the lowermuſt Loft, and then wound up on the inſide of the Granary, by a Crane fixt for that purpoſe; and ſo the Corn receiving the benefit of the Air, falling down Thirty foot before it comes into the ſecond Spout, cleanſeth it from all its filth and Chaff: Theſe Spouts are to be taken off and on, as occaſion requires, and to be fixt to any other of the Lofts; that when Veſſels come to load Corn, they may through theſe Spouts convey the Corn into the Barges without any thing of labour, by carrying it on the backs of Men.

The charge of one Granary Three hundred foot long, Eighteen foot wide, Seven Stories high, Seven foot betwixt each Story, being built with Brick at New-*Brunſwick*, or New-*Harlem*, in the Manor of *Milcot*: Six hundred thouſand of Bricks builds a Granary, Two Brick and half thick the Two firſt Stories, Two Brick thick the Three next Stories, Brick and half thick the Two uppermoſt Stories; and the Brick will be made and de-

delivered on the place for Eight Shillings the Thouſand, the laying of Brick Three Shillings the Thouſand, Lime and Sand Two Shillings the Thouſand; ſo Brick-laying, Lime and Sand, will be Thirteen Shillings the Thouſand: One hundred and fifty Tuns of Oak and Elm for Somers, Joiſts and Roof, 100 and 70 *l.* Boards for the Six Stories: Sixty thouſand foot at 13 *s.* 4 *d.* the One hundred foot, and Ten thouſand foot for Window, Doors, and Spouts at the ſame rate, 48 *l.* Laths and Tiles 100 *l.* Carpenters work 70 *l.* Iron, Nails, and odd things 60 *l.* So the charge of a Granary will be 820 *l.* built either at New-*Brunſwick*, or at New-*Harlem*. There will be kept in this Granary Fourteen thouſand Quarters of Corn, which is Two thouſand Quarters in every Loft, which will be a Thouſand Buſhels to every Bay; Six labouring Men, with One Clerk, will be ſufficient to manage this Granary, to turn and wind the Corn, and keep the Books of accounts; Fifteen pounds a piece allowed to the Six men, and Thirty pound a year to the Clerk, or Regiſter, will be wages ſufficient; ſo the Servants wages will be 120 *l. per An.* Allow Ten in the Hundred for Moneys laid out for building the Granaries, which is 80 *l.* So the charge will be yearly 200 *l.* Now obſerve, if the Countrey Man pay 6 *d.* a Quarter yearly, for keeping his Corn ſafe and ſweet in the Granary, Fourteen thouſand Quarters will come to 350 *l.* for Granary-Rent yearly. The Pattern of the Granary to be built, you ſhall have in the Map of New-*Harlem* and New-*Brunſwick*, taken exactly from one built in the City of *Shenibank*, in the Vale of *Parinburgh*, upon the River *Elb*, which is a Store-houſe for Wheat to be ſent to *Brunſwick*; whereof Mum is made.

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Serious Reader, Here is a way plainly lined out to cheat the Rats and Mice, to feed the Poor, to preserve the Tenant, to pay the Landlord, to bring to us several Manufactures, to prevent Law-Suits, to fetch out all Moneys now unimployed into Trade; and it will be, if done, as the Blood in the Body, it will so circulate in a few years, that Corn will be to *England* better than ready Moneys; and to have this so, is undoubtedly every Mans interest in the Kingdom: Therefore Corn Registred in the Publick Granary in each Countrey, and so entred in the general Register at the *Guild-hall*, will bring to pass these things now Treated of, and many more most strange advantages to the People of *England*; which you may expect in the Second Part.

7. Consider what great quantities of Iron-Reads, Wrought and Cast, is brought into *England* from foreign parts, which might be made and cast here; thereby imploying the same number of People here, as are imployed in other parts, in making thereof; and all of Materials of our own: A Tax laid upon all wrought Iron, would bring and force this Trade to us.

8. Consider, there are few Gentlemen in *England*, but out of their Woods make some considerable revenue yearly; and many of them by selling it to the Iron-works, thereby have certain Rents for their Land: And whatever is of our own growth, ought to be cherished, and countenanced, and then we shall reap the benefit.

Considerations of the benefit of a Register, and the disadvantage of not having one.

First, Consider, He that hath Two hundred pound a year in Free-land, and Eight hundred pound a year in other Land; his Two hundred pound a year will be as ready Money at all times, to supply his just occasions, to Marry his Sons and Daughters, and to help to manage his Eight hundred pounds a year to the best advantage, in Planting, Watering, and in all other good Husbandry his Land is capable of.

Secondly, Consider, For want of Three or Four thousand pounds at command, by many men that have One thousand pound a year, how they are tossed and tumbled, Procurator and Continuator, Usurer and Lawyer, Under-Sheriffs and Baylifs, his Land unimproved, his Wives heart sorrowful, Children want education, grow disobedient and head-strong, Tenants and Baylifs take unjust and unlawful advantages, by reason of the Landlords necessities.

Thirdly, Consider what Credit and Reputation the Gentleman is in, that can at any time take up Four thousand pounds; and what advantage he may take, either of a good Bargain when it is offered, or to prefer a Child when he seeth it convenient.

Fourthly, Consider, That he that hath but One hundred pound a year, and of that Twenty pound a year Free-land, what that will do to his benefit; it will support him at any time to take up Four hundred pounds to manage his affairs to the best advantage: But as things are now, he must go to Councel with his Writings; but it is possible, he dare not produce them, and may stay Twelve Months, or longer, before he gets Moneys; and in the mean time, Suits are multiplyed with charges and loss of time, his Family distracted, and many times undone.

Fifthly, Consider the great Cruelty that is now used to Men that have not ready Moneys to pay their Debts,

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by Attorneys and under-Sheriffs, Bayliffs and their Creatures, as though Man was made to be torn in pieces alive; and what ruins come to one Friend from another, by being Bail, and bound for his relations, even the ruine of infinite numbers of Families in *England* every year.

Sixthly, Consider, The comfort of this way, of having ready Money upon Land, doth administer to the Wife content, to the party safety, and safety to all related to him; and thereby, a Man may upon his deathbed, justly provide for his Wife and Children, and it will be safe and good.

Seventhly, Consider at this day, the Land-security being not good, many Gentlemen pay Eight, Nine, and Ten in the Hundred for the Moneys they take up, and go upon the Tick for all Commodities; and when they pay, it is double the value as if bought with ready Moneys: The very bane of many estates.

Eighthly, Consider, that no great thing can be done without ready Moneys, or Credit; Lands Registred will be both, and Land will rise purchase, and Trade incouraged.

Ninthly, Consider, it will pay the poor Gentlemans Debts without Moneys, a thing just now wanting.

Tenthly, Consider, A Register will set on foot the Noble business of Fishing, about *England* and *Wales*, and inable persons to make the great Rivers of *England* Navigable, and thereby raise great numbers of Sea-men which may be wanting; and all persons receiving the general benefit that will come thereby, will be of Ten times more to the Government, than these Rats and Mice that are now privately devouring all that's good.

Twelfthly, Consider, of what sad consequence it is with

with us in *England* at this day, that we cannot have Bonds and Bills Transferred by Assignments, so as the Property may go a-long with the Assignment; thereby one Bond or Bill, will go in the nature of Bills of Exchange: And so *A.* owing Two hundred pounds to *B.* he Assigns him the Bond of *C.* who owed him Two hundred pounds, and *C.* owing *D.* Two hundred pounds, Assigns him the Bond of *E.* who owed him Two hundred pounds; and so one Bond or Bill, would go through Twenty hands, and thereby be as ready Moneys, and do much to the benefit of Trade, and prevent infinite vexatious Suits, and prevent the ruin of some hundreds of Families: For as the Law now is practised at this day, although the word Assign be in the Bond, yet the Property of the Bond passes not; but the party Assigning, his Heirs, Executors or Administrators may discharge the Bond by a Release. And pray observe the miserable calamity that the poor People lye under for want of this being not done; now *A.* owes *B.* Two hundred pounds, the Bond being Four hundred pounds, for the payment of Two hundred pounds. *B.* sends a Writ into the Countrey, and arrests *A.* he cannot get such Bayle as the Sherif will accept: So perhaps lieth a Month or longer in Prison, his Wives heart almost broke, Children and Friends sorrowful; At last the Wife importunes Friends of hers to be bound for his appearance; but he cannot get special Bayle above; then the Attorneys and Sheriffs harvest comes in; they presently make three Suits of one, and fall on the poor Security. At last Bayle is put in above; then Common-Law-Tryals, Demurrers, Writs of Error, Chancery. So Plantif and Defendant many times ruine one the other. Whereas if a

Bond

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Bond were Transferable, and the property to pass it, being a Bond, and good Men bound in it; this Bond would run from Man to Man, from Hand to Hand, from one Tradesman to another; and so one Bond would pay twenty Men; for people at this day would be glad to have payments made them in such Paper rather than go to Law for their own; and often undo their Creditor, and sometimes themselves to. It would be a mighty benefit to Trade and Commerce to have Bonds transfer'd. A poor man in *England* that hath a Thousand pounds in Bonds with good Sureties bound, cannot pay one hundred pounds of his Debts with them. Our Free-lands being put under a Voluntary Register, and the property of Bonds being made Transferable by assignment, will be a great profit to the Nation.

As things are now, we have not one fourth part of Moneys sufficient to drive the Trade of *England*, and set up the neglected Fishery, improve our own Manufactures, and to answer peoples just, honest, and lawful occasions. But if the Free-lands were Registred, and Bonds Transferable, then we should have three parts in four more Cash than we should have occasion to use: For the Land Registred, will do what Money now doth; and this is credit equal to Moneys; and then we shall do what the *DUTCH* now do, never want Moneys to do any great thing. But we must submit our selves in all things to his Majesties Gracious Pleasure and Authority.

Twelfthly, It will by its credit, be the cause of setting at work all the poor of *England* in the Linnen and Iron-Manufacture, and so convenience the Woollen-Manufacture, that it will be as one that were risen from the dead.

Thirteenthly,

Thirteenthly, Consider, That the want of a Register will make us in few years like unto a Wheat-rick, that hath stood many years; when it is opened, all the Corn is consumed by Rats and Mice, and nothing left but the Straw and Clothings.

It would be well if those worthy *Virtuoses* that intend the good of the Publique, and have real intentions to improve Mecanick Arts, that they and all such Lords and Gentlemen that wish well thereto, with speed would advance a Sum of Moneys to build an University for the Improvement of Art in *England*, and to maintain Six persons continually Travelling to find out such Improvements; and the way of bringing them to pass, as may be for the real good of the Publique; the pattern how to settle such a University, for Art, they may have from one long since setled near *Newringburg* in *Germany*: The consequence whereof hath so imyroved the Mecanick-Art in *Germany*, that no place in the World comes near them for Art.

Consider

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Considerations upon the advantages and disadvantages of the Manufacturies of Linnen, Thred, Tape, and Twine for Cordage.

1. COnsider what quantities of fine Linnens are made in *Holland* and *Flanders*, and here worn and consumed, and how many hands it imploys in work to manufacture it, and the great benefit the *Dutch* gain, being the great Masters of that Trade.

2. Consider, that if these fine Clothes were made here, how it would imploy the Poor, raise the price of Land, and keep our Moneys at home; for the *Dutch* take nothing from us in exchange, wherein the benefit is any way considerable to the publick.

3. Consider, of all sourse Linnens brought from *France*, as Canvases, Lockrums, and great quantities of coarse Clothes, which have of late years so crouded upon us, that it hath almost laid aside the making of Linnen Cloth in *England*, and thereby the people are unimploy'd, and the Land lyeth idle and waste.

4. Consider, the *French* take nothing of any value from us, but it is ready money for their Linnens; so we keep their people at work, and send them our moneys to pay them for it, and our own Poor are unimploy'd: But if a Tax were laid upon their coarse Linnen Clothes, then what is brought out of *France* into *England*, would be made here of our own growth, to the Nations great enriching.

5. Consider the Twine and Yarn ready wrought and

and brought out of the East-Country to make Sail-Cloth and Cordage, which hath taken off the labour of multitude of people in *Suffolk*, and thereabouts, and hath so lessened that Trade, that it is almost lost: But if a Tax were laid upon the threds brought over ready wrought, then the labour of all such things would be here to supply our Poor at work, and raise the price of our Lands.

6. Consider what vast quantities of narrow coarse Clothes come out of *Germany* down the *Elbe*, *Weser*, and *Emes*, and transported into *England*, and here vented and worn; the cheapness whereof hath beaten out the Linnen Trade formerly made in *Lancashire*, *Cheshire*, and thereabouts, and carried and sold at *London*, (about forty years since it was a very great Trade, and tended much to the relief of the Poor in them parts:) A Tax being laid upon these Easterling Clothes, would occasion the reviving of that coarse Cloth-Trade again with us, which would set multitudes at work.

7. Consider, the Foreign Bed-ticking coming hither cheap, hath almost destroyed that Trade in *Dorcetshire* and *Somersetshire*; and so the Spinners are Idle, and the Land falls price; and in this, as in other things, we send our Moneys into Foreign parts, to keep their Poor at work, and support them; and here we starve our own, and lose that Trade: A Tax upon Foreign Bed-ticking would prevent all this.

8. Consider the vast and infinite quantities of Thred ready spun, that comes down out of *Germany* into *England*, and here made use of, and all the labour of such Threds are there done, the Government and People there have the advantage of it, and here we make use of them in many of our Commodities: It is of late

 discovered

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discovered, that the cheapness of these Threds will eat out the very Spinning in most parts of *England*.—Consider, and take this president at *Kidderminster* in *Worcestershire*; Formerly the Clothiers made use of Linnen-Yarn Spun in that Countrey to make their Lynsey-woolseys; but now the cheapness of the Foreign Threds hath put them upon making use of *Germany*-Yarn; in which Town there is One hundred pound a Week in Yarn made use of; great quantities of Thred also are used at *Manchester*, *Maidstone*, and in other parts of *England* to mix with Woollen, with infinite other Commodities, and all the benefit of the labour of these Threds, is applied to Foreigners; a Tax being put upon the Threds, would put the Wheel to work in *England* again. This is of great consequence to the Publick, to be taken into consideration; for in this very thing of Spun-yarn, no less than Thirty thousand People would be here employed, if by Law it were encouraged.

Consider-

Considerations upon the Iron Manufacture.

1. COnsider, That the best Iron in the known World, is in the Forest of *Dean*, and in the Clay-Hill in *Shropshire*; and the Iron made of these minerals, will work most easiest and quickest into Commodities, of any Iron; and at present let there be one Tun of this Bar-Iron made of Forest-Iron-Stone, and one Tun of *Spanish* Iron delivered to a Smith to work into Sythes, Sickles, and other Commodities; he will work the Forest-Iron, and give Twenty pounds the Tun for it; but will not give Twenty shillings for the Tun of *Spanish*-Iron to work into Commodities: The Forest-Iron works easie, plyable, and soft; the *Spanish* works tough, churlish and dogged.

2. Consider, If there be not timely course taken by the Parliament, to provide for the inclosure of the Commons in these parts, which lye convenient to these Iron-Mines and Works, to encrease Woods; in a very small time, the Manufacture will be much lessened, and will prove the great impoverishing of the Countreys where now they are, and of much damage to the Kingdom in general.

3. Consider, that in *Worcestershire*, *Stafford* and *Darbyshire*, there are great Mines of Iron-stone that makes Iron, not very good for use for all things; but of excellent use for Nails, and many small Commodities: The benefit of which Trade, is of great advantage to all the Countrey round about. And in these Countreys there are great quantities of Pit-Coals, which are in all

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places near the Iron-works, and by the help of the Coal the Iron is Manufactured with eaſe, cheapneſs and advantage; whereby we have the Trade of good part of *Europe* for theſe Commodities: And ſo ſet infinite of poor People to work.

4. Conſider, the Woods in theſe parts decay and look thin, and will not laſt long, and when gone, the Iron-Stone and Coles will be there of no value, the People unimployed, the Trade loſt; therefore the vaſt Commons in theſe parts incloſed for Woods, would prevent all: As the Duke of *Saxony* hath done near *Anaburgh*, and *Sneburgh*, where this politick preſervation of Woods, in Lands joyning to his Iron, Tin, Silver, and Copper-Mines, hath made them a very great branch of his Revenue; and all the Countrey round about, by the multitude of People imployed, are become very Rich; and there things in point of convenience, as to Iron-works, Tin-works, with Mines and Woods to ſupply the works, are ſo ordered, that there are at preſent Manufactured many Commodities in Iron, and ſent into *England*: If theſe Woods had not been preſerved by a politick Law, all his Mines had been nothing worth, and the Iron Trade and Works would have continued near *Newringburgh*, from whence they now are departed; and that great benefit is now wholly enjoyed by the Duke of *Saxony*. The like it will do in few years, if the Commons are not incloſed; for Woods in the Countreys I name, where there is Iron-Stone, and Pit-Cole plentiful, are as the Breaſt is to the Child; let that ceaſe, all dies.

5. Conſider, A Tax being laid upon barr Iron, and wrought Iron, will encreaſe the Iron Manufacture here, whereby the Prices of VVoods will be encreaſed, the Lands

Lands riſe price, and the Poor imployed, and all Materials both Mine, Pit-Cole and VVoods, are of our own growth and product.

6. Conſider how many Iron-Works are laid down, both in *Kent*, *Suſſex*, and *Surrey*, and many more muſt follow; The Reaſon is, the Iron from *Sweadland*, *Flanders*, and *Spain*, comes in ſo cheap, that it cannot be made to profit here; and obſerve how the Gentlemen and others in the Countreys, for want of Moneys for their Woods, are forced to Stock up their Copices, and turn them into Tillage and Paſture, the People unimployed, and their Lands fall Rents: To prevent all, a Tax upon Foreign Iron is abſolutely neceſſary.

Con-

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Considerations upon Bank-Granaries.

1. CONsider, that the Corn carried into Bank-Granaries, and there kept safe for several years; for one penny a year, for each Bushel, will be for Landlord and Tenant of great benefit: the Landlord in all likelihood hath his Rent then secured, the Tenant his credit preserved, the Husbandry in a good and Regular way.

2. Consider, the Landlord may at any time have moneys upon Bank-Corn, transferred from his Tenant to him for Rent; and thereby inable the Landlord upon that Credit, to take up moneys at all times to answer his just occasions: and the Corn being Regiſtred in the County, and also at the *Guild-Hall* in London, will infinitely enliven Trade; and Bills for Corn in Banks will be as good as ready moneys, and thereby prevent infinite of mischiefs that attend want of present moneys.

3. Consider, that Bank-Granaries will prevent the poor peoples miseries, for want of food, in some wet and unseasonable years; and will be the occasion of taking infinite poor people off the Parish, and prevent others falling upon the Parish.

4. Consider, it is the true interest of all Gentlemen that have many Tenants in great Corn-Countreys, to build Granaries upon their charges, and take in their own Tenants and Neighbours Corn, and receive from them payment for keeping thereof: And if this comes to be put in practice by the Gentlemen, the next thing they

they will then be at, Is to set their Sons upon Imploy in the Linnen Manufacture; for it will be then perfectly discovered, that Bank-Corn may always be delivered out to the poor, in payment for their work: As now Iron, Wool, Silk, Threads, any Wier, is delivered out to the Smith, Clothier, Weaver, Pin-maker, in part of payment for the Manufactured Commodities, ; for at this time most payments are made to the poor Handicraft-man, part Moneys, and part such Materials as the Commodity was made of which he sells, and he is forc'd to take the Materials at such Rates as his Chapman pleaseth to impose, or put upon it.

5. Consider, These Bank-Granaries will bring out all the Moneys now unimployed, and at present out of Trade, and prevent the keeping of such quantities of Plate which is now made use of by many People; for the Bank-Corn being ready Moneys at all times, there will be no occasion of such quantities of Plate as most People keep by them; which at present is made use of by many persons for their immediate Credit.

I being at *Dublin* in the Month of *November*, One thousand six hundred seventy four, there happened a great Storm, which very much shattered the Ships lying in the Harbor, and blew one to Sea, where Ship and Men perished; and blew another upon the Rocks, near the point of *Voth*, where she was staved and broke to pieces, her lading and part of the Men perished; at which time I heard many and frequent complaints, by Merchants and Seamen, of the badness of that Harbor, and the danger that attended the Ships lying there at Anchor; by reason of hard Sand, low Water, and the continual hazard the Ships were in when the Winds blew hard; there being no Hill or Promontory to defend

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fend them from great winds: I alſo found by diſcourſe with the Lord Mayor *Brewſter*, and many others, that the badneſs of the Harbour did occaſion the decreaſe of Trade and was of great prejudice to it, and the City alſo. I then acquainted the Lord Mayor of my thoughts, As to the making a very good Harbour at *Rings-end*: Upon which he did Importune me to beſtow ſome time in a Survey, and diſcovery thereof; the which I did, and ſpent about three weeks time in finding out what is here aſſerted. Firſt, As to the damage of Trade, by reaſon of the badneſs of the Harbour. Secondly, The advantage it will be to Trade, if a ſafe Harbour were made. Thirdly, The way how a good Harbour may be made; with a large Cittadel, and a place for all Magazines, and Naval Stores. And Fourthly, What it will coſt the doing.

As to the Firſt, The Ships that lye at Anchor, a mile below *Rings-end*, lye upon very hard Sands when the Tide is out; and thereby much damnifying the Ships, if either old or weak built: And the goods are littered to and from the Ships, and many times the Ships receive very great Damage by Storms and great Winds; and ſo the Ships Crew muſt always be on Board for fear of foul weather: and the Harbour being ſo bad, cauſes Trade to weaken at *Dublin*.

As to the Second, If there were a Harbour made at *Rings-end*, as in the Map deſcribed, this advantage would be gained: At preſent there is at leaſt five hundred pounds *per Annum*, paid to perſons that carry and re-carry people in the *Rings-end* Coaches to and from the Ships, all that would be ſaved. And all the labour and pains that is now taken by Merchants, Owners, and Sea-men, going from *Dublin* to the Ships, ſaved: the great

great charge at preſent, by carrying and re-carrying goods by Litters, to and from the Ships, prevented; much more Trade brought, if the new Harbour were made for Ships, that cannot lye upon them hard Sands: And in the new Harbour the Ships will always be floating, the water being by art with Sluces kept to thirteen foot depth; and thereby any weak or crazy Ship will lye there ſafe, and receive no damage at all. A Boy and a Dog in the new Harbour will look to a Ship: And the owner ſtaying any conſiderable time for Lading, will in the mean time permit part of the Ships Crue to go ſhort Voyages, to *Cheſter*, *Leverpool*, *Briſtol*, and the Weſt of *England*; which will be for the benefit of Trade, and thereby Mariners will not be wanting: And all the ſad and dangerous perils now ſuffered by the Ships in the *Bay* where they now lye, prevented: And by the Ships coming up boldly to *Laſey* Hill, there Trade will be made eaſie; the Merchant, Owner, and Ships, all being together. The wiſe and knowing people in *Dublin*, ſay, If the new Harbor were made, there would be Ten thouſand pound *per annum* advance in the Kings Cuſtoms yearly.

As to the Third, There may be made a good Harbor neer *Rings-end*, in the ſpare piece of Ground that now is every Tide covered with water, which lyes betwixt *Rings-end* and *Laſey*-Hill: And in that piece of Land Cuts may be made, as in the Map deſcribed, and Merchants Houſes built in one piece, and Houſes for the Slaughter-men, Sea-men, and Fiſhers, in the other piece. And in theſe Cuts all Veſſels will lye with that eaſe and ſafety, that it will be to the owners of great advantage, and prevent the preſent charge they are put unto by Multiplicity of men; and ſo make Trade Eaſie, Cheap,

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and delightful; and at the upper end of one of the Cuts, there may be made a very ſtrong Cittadel, and Houſes for all manner of Stores, which may prove of great concernment to that Kingdom; for there is an old Saying, *Two ſtrings are better than one:* For this Cittadel may be made in that place, with ſo great advantage, that none can be ſtronger or better anſwer the ends for which it is intended, then this may do; for at preſent the Caſtle of *Dublin* is in a hole in the middle of the Town, and ſo may many ways miſs of the ends that it was intended for; beſides, in the Caſtle there is very little room for any Military Stores, which would be here very well ſupplied: And the way for making this Harbor to anſwer all the ends here preſcribed, is by making the Cuts as you ſee in the Map, with building two great Stone Locks or Sluces to let down and bring up the Ships; and for ſupplying theſe Cuts or Trenches with Water, the Brook coming from *Rofarnham*, and *Robuck*, muſt be made uſe of; and the Brook now running by *Dublin* Caſtle muſt be taken up at the ſide of the Caſtle, and carried a-croſs *Georges Lane*, and ſo through a waſte piece of Land of Sir. *William Petties*, and ſo down to *Laſey* Hill, to help to augment the Trenches in dry times when Water is ſcarce: If this New Harbor were made, no place in *Holland* were anſwerable to it, for its advantage and convenience; and as to the Cittadel, certainly none would exceed it, no not *Delfſee* that ſtrong Fort, being made by the very ſame advantage, as this may be; which is by the little River that comes from *Groningen* to *Delfſee*.

As to the Fourth, which is the charge of making the Harbor and Cittadel, I have taken a great deal of pains when I was there, caſting up what it might coſt; and I believe

believee it may be compleated for Twenty thouſand pound: and certainly as that Harbor now is, and as that piece of Land is overflowed with water every Tide, and under the very ſides of the City, it is a very great detriment to Trade and Commerce, and of as great diſhonour, becauſe it's relating to the Metropolis of a Kingdom; and no place poſſible can offer it ſelf with more advantage, as to Harbour and Cittadel, with eaſe, and increaſe of Trade, than this place doth, if good practicable Art were rightly imployed upon it, and well back'd by a good Law, well made and fitted to anſwer ſo great and noble a deſign as this would be: The Map of the New Harbor, with the ſeveral Cuts for the Ships to lye in, with the Cittadel, is hereunto affixt.

I know writing Books of Trade, where preſent profit is not within the reach of the Readers underſtanding, puts a ſilence unto the whole Hiſtory, be it never ſo good; for all men are governed by what they underſtand, in matters relating to gain or loſs: But it ſhall be my way to come as near as poſſibly I can to the underſtandings of the parties I intend to appropriate this Diſcourſe unto. Therefore I will now try my Pen, to ſee whether I can get it to beat an Alarm unto all the poor Handicraft People in Three places, *viz. Herefordſhire*, *Worceſterſhire*, and *London*; and I queſtion not, but if they give attendance, and obſerve the firſt word of Command (which is Silence) they ſhall hear in one hour ſuch things uttered, as will ſend them home rejoycing: And firſt I ſhall ſpeak of *Herefordſhire*. Secondly, of *Worceſterſhire*: and, Thirdly, of *London*. I have ſaid in my former Diſcourſe, wherever there is cheapneſs of Victuals, good Laws, and a

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Navigable River, there Trade may be moſt advanced.

For *Herefordſhire*, part of that County is already well improved; Firſt, it hath a Navigable River unto the City made by Art; but imperfect at preſent, and ought to be mended. Secondly, all *Urchinfield* is now under a great improvement by Clover, which improvement I ſent into them parts, by ſending the ſeed, with Books fully directing the Husbandry; and all perſons at firſt had liberty to receive Seed from Mr. *Belamy* of *Roſs*, and Books of Directions: If the Husbandry did take, and the profit made, as in the Book was preſcribed, then they were to pay Seven-pence a pound for the Seed; if not, nothing: By this way the Seed was put into the Husbandmans hand, and no venture to him; and there was no other way to force that Husbandry upon the People, all former people failing in that deſign for want of good directions: And at preſent, certainly *Urchinfield* is doubled in the value of their Lands by the Clover Husbandry.

The ſecond improvement *Herefordſhire* is under, is ſending their Sider to *London* ready Bottled; which Husbandry, or Art, I and my Partner ſeveral years ſince put there on foot, and cauſed vaſt quantities to be Bottled up and ſent to *Glocester*, from thence to *Lechload*, and ſo to *London* by Water; we had not been in that method above two years, but others did begin to tread the ſame ſteps, and now it is a great Trade, and a great number of perſons are now driving great Trades with Bottle-Sider; and it hath been the occaſion of erecting Five or Six Glaſs-Houſes in them parts. And in *Worceſterſhire*, I having been ſucceſful in putting that County under Two improvements, I ſhall in its place venture at a Third; I know

know it is very capable to receive it: there is one publick ſpirited Man lately come into that Countrey, who hath ſeveral times deſired me to acquaint him which way the Countrey might be improved, and Manufacture ſetled, and declared that he would lay out Moneys and his pains for the good of the Publick.

At preſent there is no ſettled Trade at *Hereford*, but the Poor of that Town, and the Countrey round have little imploy, notwithſtanding they have there very great conveniences, and a Navigable River to the very City, with much Corn, and that excellent good; and in all ſuch times as this is, Corn is there very cheap and plentiful; and when cheap, they have no Market to go unto thereby to vend their Corn: Formerly *Wales* took away their Corn when plentiful, but ſince the *Welſh* took to break up their Mountains, and ſow them with Corn, they have Corn ſufficient for themſelves, and much to ſpare; ſo that County ſhall be always under a plenty, unleſs ſome ſetled Manufacture be there fixt, thereby to bring People, and imploy the Poor which are there already: But it is impoſſible ever to fix any New Manufacture with ſucceſs, unleſs all things that are required for the doing thereof, be well ordered, as to cheapneſs of Victuals, and all other conveniences.

Therefore at *Hereford*, in the firſt place, there muſt be Granaries built to hold Corn, and there ſtow'd in the time of plenty; and this Corn muſt be apropriated wholly for the uſe of theſe People that work in the Manufacture; and thereby they never will eat dear Bread, or drink dear Drink; and the Granaries muſt be made as I have directed: And the beſt Trade that I know which will moſt fit that place, becauſe it can never miſs of a plenty, as to Bread and Drink, will be fine-ſpun

Threds

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Threds and Tape; and my Reasons why that will be most fittest for that place, are these; First, *Hereford* is at the head of a Navigable River. Secondly, It is on the Borders of *VVales*; and if they want hands, and the Trade should enlarge it self, from *VVales* there would pour down People upon them, when they see there is Moneys to be gained. Thirdly, By the advantage of the Navigable River, all things will be carried to and from them, to supply the Trade with ease and cheapness. Fourthly, At present there is no setled Manufacture. Fifthly, That place will answer well to furnish with their Commodities all *VVales* up *Severn*, *Bristol*, and *Ireland*: And where that Trade is setled in foreign parts, the Places are very Rich; witness *Friburgh* in *Germany*, and *Dort* in *Holland*: These Two Towns are the great Masters of these Trades; *Friburgh* for Tape, and *Dort* in *Holland* for Threds: And certainly at *Hereford* these Commodities may be made as cheap as in any part of *Germany* or *Holland*: But still regard is to be had to these things, cheap Bread and Drink, and always certain; Moneys at low interest, with Spinning-Schools, as I have directed in this Discourse; with Four shillings in the pound advance of Customs to be laid upon all Threds and Tapes brought from beyond the Seas.

I know there are some Gentlemen of the Country I now treat of, will be very inquisitive, and desirous to know how this Trade shall be fixt at first; and when fixt, how to govern it, that it may not miscarry, as did the Linnen Manufacture at *Clerkenwell*, and many other Publick Linnen Manufactures formerly set up in *England*.

I will give them my thoughts at present, which is the best

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beſt and convenienteſt way for the ordering of the Thred and Tape-Trade at *Hereford*.

1. Build your Granary, and Stock it with Corn and Malt for Three years, ſufficient for ſo many People as are to be imployed; then build a Brew-houſe and a Bake-houſe both together, cloſe by your Granaries, for your Manufacturing People, and to be delivered to them as they ſpend it; for it is a great Error with us in *England*, that Publick Bake houſes and Brew-houſes are not fixt for the ſupply of the ſeveral Handicraft Trades, thereby to ſave all the time now ſpent in providing Bread and Drink for the family, which time might be better imployed in their ſeveral Trades; and having the Bread and Drink at all times provided to their hands, will prevent the laying out of Moneys for ſuch uſes, and Houſes of leſs Rent will ſerve their turns; and then all the People in the Family will be in the conſtant imploy of the Trade.

2. Send for one Man from *Friburgh*, to put you in the true way and Method of making of the Tape; and to bring over two Engines, one to Weave Narrow Tape, and the other to weave Broad Tape, with Wheels to Spin.

3. Send for one Man from *Dort* in *Holland*, to put you in the true way of ordering the fine Threds.

4. Send for a Spinning Miſtriſs out of *Germany*, to order and govern the little Maids, and inſtruct them in the Art of Spinning.

5. Send for a Man from *Harlem* in *Holland*, to Whiten your Tapes and Threds.

This being done, with all things before ſpecified, That Trade cannot miſs taking great root at *Hereford*, and in proceſs of time will be the ſtaple Trade of that part

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part of *England* and *Wales*; and no place, as to cheap Victuals of all sorts, with multitude of hands unimployed, exceeds those parts we treat of: And the thing we now treat of, will be no laborious business; but may in time prove of great advantage, for the younger Sons of Gentlemen to fall to, and prevent the idle habit that many are now accustomed to: And this Trade must be of great benefit to the Publick, for at present they are Foreign Trades, and the whole benefit does accrew to them, and the consumption and loss to us.

This Tape and Thred-Trade to be fixt, is of much more difficulty to be brought to perfection, than if there were some small Trade in the place already; but the comfort of that place may be, if they once fix well in that Manufacture, then they will deter all others setting up the same, and so consequently be at last the great Masters of it, as *Manchester* is of all things it Trades in.

I must acquaint the Gentlemen of *Herefordshire*, that the River *Wy* must be mended, and made more convenient than now it is, that so Barges may pass and repass with ease, and without hazard; for Trade will not admit of such delays, as of necessity there must be, if the River be not timely mended; and *Herefordshire* must never pretend to come under a great improvement, if that River be not fully compleated, and the River *Lugg* made Navigable as high as *Hampton Court*, or one Mile or two further: And if that were done, then *Hereford* would be to great part of *Radnor*, *Brecknock*, *Cardigan*, and *Monmouthshire*, as *Shrewsbury* is to North-*Wales*: *Shrewsbury* lying upon the Navigable River, hath all things brought up to the Town, and thereby invites North-*Wales* by the way of Barter, and otherwise, to trade with

with them. The like will be at *Hereford* to those *Welsh* Countreys I name, if once *Hereford* were setled in a constant Trade; and that may be with ease done, when the River *Wy* is compleated, for then it will have the advantage of joyning its communication with other Rivers: As for Example, it will have all its goods and Siders carried to *London*, and Goods from *London* back by Water to *Hereford*, and so the charge of Carriage will be much lessened, and Trade much more improved; for at the Head of Navigable Rivers there must and will be Trade, provided the River carriage comes once to be made certain and cheap: You may observe in the Map of Rivers in the Book, there is a kindness intended to *Hereford*; for it is taken into the association of the Rivers, and why it should be so, there are many Reasons may be given.

First, *Hereford* will suck in all Trade of the *Welsh* Counties before named; and there are vast quantities of Sider to come for *London*; provided the way take, of making the Rivers of *England* communicable, as in the Book and Map directed: Then *Hereford* will have a great benefit, for the Barges at *Hereford* may be in a constant motion, carrying and re-carrying Goods, and all such commodities the Countrey sends out, or hath occasion to want, and at very easie Rates; and I am sure it is a pity, and next unto a shame, that a Countrey that hath the best of Wool, the best of Sider, the best of Fruit, the best of Wheat, and the best of Rivers, should until this time be unimproved: But so it must for ever be, unless these things be done; A voluntary Register, Publick Granaries, your River *Wy* compleatly made Navigable, Schools as in *Germany* for young Maids to Spin, Bake-house and Brew-house

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to ſupply all People that are in the Manufacture; for Trade will go where ſhe is moſt courted, and beſt provided for; witneſs *Holland*, *Legorn*, *Hambrough* and *Dantzick*: So much for *Hereford*.

I am now for demonſtrating the benefit that may come unto the poor decayed Clothiers of *Worceſter* and *Kidderminſter*, as alſo to the Cappers of *Ewdley* in their ſeveral Trades, provided they had Granaries to hold Corn in time of plenty; and that ſuch Granaries were fitted and ſetled, as in my Book is directed: And I ſhall diſcover the great miſeries each of theſe Trades now groan under, for want of certain and cheap Victuals at all times, as Bread and Drink, with Moneys at low intereſt when they need it, to drive their Trades.

And firſt, as to the Trade of making Caps at *Bewdley*, it is grown ſo low, that great part of the Ancient Capmakers in that Town are wholly decayed, and the reſt at this preſent are in a very low condition; and the great poverty that is upon them, renders them to be at the mercy of the *London*-Factors which deal for Caps, that Trade being got into two or three Factors hands, and thereby force the makers to accept of ſuch Rates as they pleaſe to give; whereby that Trade is much decay'd in that Town, and like in few years to fall to the ground: And at preſent there are but Two ways to relieve the People that make Caps in *Bewdley*.

The one is, to get themſelves Incorporated by Act of Parliament, and therein get ſuch a Law made, as may be for the benefit of the Trade in all particulars; and the Bill muſt be ſo drawn, that the Traders and Makers of Caps may come under ſuch a Regulation, as may conduce to the benefit of the Trade in general: If they prepare their Parliament-Man to be their Friend, to

to carry in the Bill next ſitting of Parliament, it will do well.

The ſecond way to do that Trade good, is by their joining together, and procuring part of a Granary at *Stratford* upon *Avon*, to put in Corn and Malt when it is cheap, and there to remain for food at all times when they have occaſion to uſe it; and at *Stratford* or thereabouts is always the beſt and cheapeſt Wheat and Malt in all them parts of *England*; and from *Stratford* to *Bewdley* it will be carried for one Peny the Buſhel, they having free paſſage through the Locks and Sluces upon *Avon*, without paying any Tax for the ſame; the which ſhall be granted, provided I can prevail with my Partners in that River to remit their ſhares: And when there is Corn in Bank, there is a *Joſeph* in *Egypt*; and Corn and Malt being taken into Granary when cheap, as this year is, then the Capper and his Family cannot poſſibly eat dear Bread, nor drink dear Drink, and thereby he will be able to drive his Trade with eaſe and Comfort: But I muſt tell the poor Cap-makers not only the benefit of the Corn in Granaries laid up in cheap times, but I muſt alſo tell him, becauſe he is my Neighbour, That there is another piece of good Husbandry to be uſed after the Corn is fixt in the Bank, and that is a material thing to Trades-men, and to poor men that work in all ſorts of Handicrafts; at firſt you will look upon it as a ſlight thing, but when you have well weighed and conſidered of the Reaſons, you will ſay it muſt be: And when you once have it in uſe, neither you nor any that come after you, will let it fall.

You muſt have a Bake-houſe and Brew-houſe of your own, appropriated for your Trade, which muſt be fixt and ſet up both together, with ſome ſmall Granaries to

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hold your Corn and Malt; and from this Bake-houſe, and Brew-houſe, at all times you will receive ſuch Bread and Drink as you have occaſion to uſe, or as your part of Corn and Malt comes unto, which you have in Granary: and the benefits of this Bake-houſe and Brew-houſe will be many.

Firſt, The Corn out of the Granary at *Stratford*, will be brought and lodged in Granary at the Bake-houſe, as there is occaſion to make uſe of it, and thereby prevent the loſs and damage that it would be lyable to, being taken into every Mans private Houſe.

Secondly, All Bread and Drink being made and provided in this Publick Bake-houſe and Brew-houſe, will cauſe the Trades-mans Wife, and Servants, to be at much more leiſure to attend their Trades; for great part of the Womans time is taken up in providing Bread and Drink, getting Fewel, running about to get Yeaſt or Barm, as they call it, and ſometimes ſtay to crack a Pot or two with the good Hoſt that allows them Yeaſt.

Thirdly, This way of a Bake-houſe and Brew-houſe to be uſed for the benefit of the Trade, will prevent all the charge that Trades-men in the Countrey are put unto in buying, and providing all things wanting for theſe purpoſes; as alſo the Trades-men will not be neceſſitated for ſo great a Houſe, as now he muſt of neceſſity have; nor to ſit at ſo great a Rent as now he doth: But I know this Publick Brew-houſe and Bake-houſe, will meet with a ſmart objection from moſt of the Cappers Wives that now Brew their own Beer, and that is this, Sir, we Brewing our own Beer, we have Grains for our Pigs, and we cannot be without a Hog or Two. My anſwer is, That from the Publick Brew-houſe

houſe, they will have their proportion of Grains according as they put in their quantities of Malt; and if you Brewed your Beer your ſelf, you could have no more: But I know I can pleaſe the Cappers Wives, in telling them what will come to paſs, if they have Corn in theſe Bank-Granaries, and Publick Brew-houſes.

1. The Malt Brewed in great quantities, makes much more, and better Drink, than if Brewed in many and ſmall parcels.

2. When you have Corn and Malt in Granaries, neither you nor your Family need to eat or drink dear Bread or Drink.

3. Bank-Corn will alway be ready Moneys in your Purſes, it being a thing that you may Transfer, and ſo alter the property, by entring it with the Clerk of your Company.

Thirdly, When there is good ſtore of Corn and Malt in Bank, if the Man dies, leaving Five or Six Children, the Widow ſhall not want for a Husband; for there being ſufficient Bread and Drink for Three years in Bank, the Children and Apprentices will be a great benefit to the party that Marries the Widow, and ſo go on comfortably in their Trades: But let a Man as things now are, leave his Wife a Hundred pounds, and dye, and leave her Six Children, ſhe may ſtay long enough for a Husband; for this Hundred pound poſſibly is at intereſt, and as things are now with us, a Man cannot get one Debt in Three without a Lawyer, and not one in Three to be had without apparent hazard: Now this Bank-Corn Credit will never be queſtioned: ſo the Man being ſure of that as undeniably his own, he will be the eaſier induced to take the Widow, if ſhe hath a few faults; but to take a Widow with indifferent

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ent conditions, many Children, and her Husbands Estate very hazardous, and uncertain to be recovered, is not prudence.

Fourthly, Your Corn in Bank is free from all incumbrances, and so frees you from Lawyers, or the charge attending it, and thereby it will give you credit of taking up Moneys at all times to drive your Trades; Corn in Bank is Money in Purse, nay better.

I will give you one instance: suppose Mr. *Wowen* of *Bewdley* hath One thousand quarters of Wheat in the Bank-Granary at *Stratford* upon *Avon*, which now is worth but One thousand pound; Mr. *Wowen* hath occasion for Moneys to drive his Trade, he gives notice in Town he wants Five hundred pounds, and will give Bank-Credit in Corn for it; immediately tumbles out the Moneys unimployed, and is lent to Mr. *Wowen*, and the property of Corn by way of Mortgage is Transferred to Five Persons that lent the Moneys; one of the Persons that lent Mr. *VVowen* one of the Hundred pounds, ows Mr. *Simon VVood* One hundred pounds, Mr. *Wood* calls for his Moneys, his debtor saith he hath no Moneys, he must stay: No, saith Mr. *Wood*, I will not, I will sue you for it: Then the Debtor proffers his Ticket of Bank-Corn to Mr. *VVood*, Mr. *VVood* accepts of the security, and Transfers the same to his Creditor in *London* whom he owes Money to; the Creditor accepts of it; Why? because he finds it Registred at the *Guild-hall*, and it is to him ready Moneys any hour in the day, if he want Moneys; but if he doth not want Money, then he suffers it to go on, increasing in Bank, until he hath occasion to use it: And I hope here is no harm done. But I will drive this Nail a little further: Suppose this Creditor in *London* of Mr. *Simon VVoods*,

VVoods, Marries a Daughter, Do you think that this Bank-Ticket of Corn in Granary will not pay part of the portion? Or suppose Mr. *VVoods* Creditor dies, and leaves to his Wife and Children a Thousand pounds in Tickets of Bank-Corn in Granary, do you not think it is the best visible security extant? Yea it is. Do you not think that his Widdow may Marry again to a better advantage, than if this Thousand pounds were owing by several Persons by Book-Debts? I pray, do you think this security by Bank-Corn in Granary, would not of a sudden enliven Trade, and make it quick? I say it will, and will be the only security of *England*: And if ever any such thing were desirable, just now is the time; for all Trades are in a consumption, all securities of Lands uncertain, and personal security very difficult, and Suits of Law daily multiplied with great charges, and miserable spectacles, Prisons full, and many near perishing.

Now good Reader observe what benefits and advantages are here received, by this way of Bank-Corn in Granary; The poor Handicraft Man, Wife, Children, and Servants, are always fed with cheap Bread and Drink, and may be at leasure if they please, to follow their Trades the closer; because the whole trouble of buying Corn, Grinding, Brewing, Baking, and getting Fuel, is taken off their hands: It also prevents the laying out Moneys in many things, which otherwise they must have done, if this Publick Brew-house and Bake-house had not been provided for them; it doth also give him ease in his Rent, for now a small House will serve his turn, and so a small Rent paid.

Observe how the party that hath this Bank-Credit in Corn doth convenience himself with Moneys when he

wants

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wants it, and how the Ticket of his Bank-Corn pays the Country Mercer, and with the same Ticket, the Mercer pays the *London* Haberdasher, and with the same Ticket, the Haberdasher takes up Moneys at any time, if he pleaseth; or if he thinks fit, he Marrieth his Daughter, and gives Bank-Corn in lieu of a Portion; or if he dies, it is a good firm setled maintenance for his Wife and Children; and One thousand pound thus setled, may prove better to the poor Widow and her Children, than Five thousand pounds of any other of her Husbands Credits that lies out.

And here would rise a Miracle, if the Cappers of *Bewdley* should turn Bankers; What? the poorest Trade of *England!* Yes, they may, and prove a truer, and possibly, a better Bank than ever was seen in *England*; for all Banks which have good Anchoridg and Foundation, into such Banks will tumble all unimployed Cash. If the Cappers come once to have Corn in Bank, to the value of Two thousand pounds, immediately their Neighbours will desire to come into their association: And I know there are some near *Bewdley*, that have Moneys good store. What is here set down for the Cap-makers of *Bewdley*, is also intended for the Weavers of *Kidderminster*, who are in great fear of the Factors, as they say; but I will tell no tales.

But this I know, if the poor Weavers of *Kidderminster*, had a propriety in a Granary at *Stratford* upon *Avon*, and a Brew-house and Bake-house at *Kidderminster*, and Corn and Malt in time of plenty laid up, Then I am, and so they may be satisfied, that it was impossible for that Trade, ever to depart from that Town; for cheap Drink, and cheap Bread at all times, will make cheap Commodities: And then the poor at *Kidderminster*

derminster need not fear being crushed or kept under by such as have great Stocks; for in *England* at this day, in many places, the Richer sort of Men in the handicraft way, who have great Stocks, do so order their affairs, that it's impossible for a poor Man to raise or advance his fortunes, or get any thing to leave his Wife at his decease, or Portions for his Children; because he that hath the great Stock, buys all his materials at the best hand, and is able to keep his Goods for the best Market; but the poor Man is forced many times to buy his Materials he makes his Commodity with, of some of his own Trade, and is thereby forced to buy dear, and sell cheap; and certainly that way must make them poor, and very poor.

I have heard several times many of these great Dealers in the Handicraft-way, wish that some-body or other would take their Poor off their Hands, and seemingly bemoan the sad condition they were in; I have enquired into those mens estates, and I have often found, that they were Merchants as well as Mechanicks, some of them buying Silks at the best hand, and selling it to the poor Weavers; others buy Wire, and then sell it to the poor of their own Trades to make Pins, and afterwards take off the Commodity when Manufactured, and give them part Commodities unwrought, and part Moneys; by which way, the poor Handicraft Man is forc'd to let part of that which is gained in the Commodity, go to one of his own Trade; and the cause of all this, is want of present Money or Credit, with cheap Bread and Drink: But I have heard of the other hand, great complaints by the labouring Mechanick, that the great Dealers of their own Trades did undo

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them. I will believe both parties, and take all for truth that is ſaid of both hands; but ſeeing the great Maſters of the Mechanick Trades, deſire their Poor may be off their hands, I am reſolved to take them at their words.

And now all you poor Men in *England*, that work or labour in Mechanick Arts, you are mine: I know now I ſhall have many queſtions asked me, and amongſt the reſt, What will you do with all theſe poor People which you ſay ſhall be yours? My anſwer is, I will make them all rich and happy, and their Families alſo.

I will now begin to ſhew them the way; but when they are Reading my Project, as moſt will call it, I order them to act like Soldiers, and command Silence; Suffer not your Wives to uſe any Twit-twat, nor ask queſtions by the way; but Read it over and over again, and then lay all your Heads together, Wife, Children, and Servants, and it's poſſible the younger Fry may live to ſee it Crown'd with a beautiful Blazing-head, as the Monument near *London-Bridg* is with the Urn.

Now my Children: for ſo I muſt call you, for I now will take care for you all (I will begin): Art thou for Revenge? I know thou art; for thou knoweſt where thy Shoo hath pinch'd thee long: Well, in this caſe, I think Revenge is lawful, becauſe I know what thou wilt be at; but I ask thee this queſtion, What is the Revenge that will beſt fit thy temper, and by thee is moſt deſired? Sir, I deſire to be revenged of ſome of the great Men of our Trade; but it is no further, than I may have ſome part of the benefit of the Trade as well as they; for it is not fit that ſome ſhould have ſo much, and others ſo little, for it is we poor Men that have moſt

moſt Fingers. My Child, thou ſhalt have thy deſire, if it be not thy own fault; I know you and ſuch as you, with your Families, are the Perſons that work, labour, and toyl to make others Rich: Now let me intreat thee to do the ſame for thy ſelf, as thou didſt for others; then believe me the work is done.

Now Child, I charge thee be a good Husband, for without that, all will be in vain; and that being performed by thee, here will be thy condition; when thou comeſt to have in thy poſſeſſion Twenty pounds, either from thy Friends, or by thy own labour, then lay it into the Bank-Granary, ſome for Wheat, ſome for Malt; admit thou waſt now to begin, for thy Twenty-pounds thou ſhalt have Six-ſcore Buſhels of Wheat, and Three-ſcore Buſhels of Malt: This Corn and Malt ſhall ſerve thee Three years, being Seven in Family, thy Self, Wife, a Man, a Maid, and Three Children. Now my dear Child, here is Bread and Drink ſufficient, and that is a comfort; and thy ſelf, Wife, Servants, and Children, at perfect liberty to follow your ſeveral and reſpective imploys; and certainly thou art a very bad Husband, if thou doſt not on a ſudden advance thy eſtate, and get Moneys in Bank-Corn; becauſe thou haſt nothing to pay for Bread and Drink: But here lies a great objection to be anſwered, VVhat ſhall I do for Moneys to buy ſome Materials to ſet our fingers at work (for now all is in Malt and Corn)? I anſwer, thou maiſt at any time take up Ten or Twelve pounds, or more, upon a Mortgage of thy Bank-Corn, to buy Materials to work into Manufacture. Child, I charge thee tell this to thy VVife in Bed, and it may be ſhe underſtanding the benefit that will be to her, and her

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Children by this way, she may turn *Dutch*-VVoman, and endeavour to provide some Moneys, which she will save to buy Corn: And by these two ways of having cheap Bread and Drink, and Credit out of the Bank, to take up Moneys at any time when wanting; certainly here thou wilt have sufficient Revenge of thy former Task-Masters. Consider, thy fingers and hands are thy own, and now they are imployed for thy benefit and advantage, and not for others, with cheap Bread and Drink, with Moneys at all times when wanted; and if thou dyest, leaving a VVidow behind thee, assure thy self, my Daughter need not stay long for a Husband; for thou leaving her Bank-Corn, and good store of hands to work, there will be old striving for her, as there is for VVidows that have many Children in other parts, where this just, delightful, profitable, saving, and honourable way is practised.

Secondly, Thou wilt unavoidably ruine Pawn-Brokers, and it is high time, or else they will by their great Interest ruine all the Poor; and to me it is no less then a Miracle, that the Pawn-Brokers had not long since ruin'd all the poor People in and about *London*, by high Interest, Marshals-VVrits, Imprisonments, and the dreadful effects now practised. Now Children, if you will pawn your Clothes, and take them out on *Saturday* Nights, and carry them in on *Monday*-Mornings, or pay Thirty or Fourty in the Hundred for your Moneys, I shall take no pity of you.

Thirdly, Thou wilt have no occasion for a Lawyer, but mayest follow thy business quietly if thou wilt, and be in a condition to augment the number of thy Hands, and so increase thy Estate, and be able to set at work the idle

idle Poor which now Beg and Steal; then thy Neighbours will love thee for taking their Poor off them, and thou wilt increase in Riches, and at last it will be *Strive as strive can*, who shall have the Poor, even as now they strive at the Sessions-house for Persons to carry to *Barbadoes* or *Virginia*. ——But my Child, remember, it is thy Corn and Malt in Granary, and the Credit which that Corn and Malt gives thee, which is the cause of all this.

I will now leave this subject, only I must lay a charge upon all my Daughters, whose Husbands work in Mechanick Arts, That they force their Husbands to eat good Wheaten-Bread, made of Corn that is taken out of the Bank-Granary; and also that they force them to drink good Ale and Beer, that is made of Malt taken out of the Bank-Granaries: But I know many will say, Here is a new way which was never heard of before, to prevent poverty, and the increase of beggary. No Friend, it is not so, there is a great City beyond the VVater, in the Civil-VVars was much destroyed, where this Rule, Order, and Government is now practised; and it was high time for that place to fall on this way, for the VVars had wholly beggar'd them: Necessity many times brings good things to pass; I pray God this may be the time with us. Necessities force hard, and decay in Trade comes posting on. I must now mind all my Children, who labour in the Mechanick Art, who are resolved to have Corn for Bank-Credit, of a Story, being a worthy Mans observation in *Holland*, which is already in my Book Repeated; Saith he, VVhen the

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Sir *William Temple.* the Bank at *Amsterdam* sends to the Parties who lent them Moneys, to come and fetch their Moneys lent, with Intereſt, they come with Tears in their Eyes, deſiring them to continue it longer: If this Bank-Credit by Corn Granaries were here well fixt, the very like would be with the Mechanicks who have Corn in Bank, there being no Security at preſent to be had, comparable to what this would be.

I muſt deſire my Children, or ſome of them which can well ſpare Moneys, to buy a Book of Trade, lately ſet out by a worthy Gentleman, wherein you will perfectly ſee, That all Trades muſt, and will flouriſh, according as the means is uſed in promoting them; and that Rule, Order, and Policies in Trade, by Sea and Land, Eaſe, Cheapneſs, with conveniences for Trade, have been the means of ſetting up the *Dutch* to this great growth and ſtrength they are now at: And in Reading that Book, you will perfectly ſee, as in a Glaſs, your own condition as now it is; as alſo what it would be, if the thing I treat upon were here well fixt by a good Law.

Mr. *Roger Cook.*

Now I will take a ſtep to *Worceſter*, and Diſcourſe the poor Clothiers there; but I know they are all of one Lip, a bad Trade, and they do not know when it will mend, neither do they know which way it may be mended; well, becauſe they are Neighbours, and Countrey-men, I will take in the Clothiers of *VVorceſter*, vvith the Cap-makers of *Bewdley*, and Stuff-Weavers of *Kidderminſter*; and as they are Neighbours in one County, and deal all in the VVool, ſo I

I will fix them all together in One Granary at New-*Brunſwick*, near *Stratford* upon *Avon*: And for that they ſhall have equal benefit in all things relating to the ſaid Granary, I have here drawn the form of the Bill to be preſented to the Parliament, for the building and ordering the Bank-Granary, and the Corn at New-*Brunſwick* which ſhall be put therein, with all perſons thereunto related.

BE it enacted by the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty, by and with the conſent of the Lords ſpiritual and temporal, and the Commons in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame, That it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the Incorporated-companies of Clothiers of the City of *VVorceſter*, and Town of *Kidderminſter*, with the company of Cappers of the Town of *Bewdley* in the ſaid County, to erect and build one or more Granaries at New-*Brunſwick*, near the Bridg at *Stratford* upon *Avon*, in the County of *Warwick*, being the Lands of Sir *John Clapton* Knight, to hold and keep Corn of all ſorts, for the uſe and benefit of the ſaid companies of Clothiers and Cappers; and that the ſaid companies may have and take Lands ſufficient to make a good and ſufficient High-way for Carts and other Carriages, to come to and from the ſaid Granary, or Granaries, provided the ſaid companies of Clothiers and Cappers firſt pay, or cauſe to be paid to Sir *John Clapton*, or his Aſſigns for ſo much Land as they ſhall uſe, or have occaſion for, not under Thirty years purchaſe;

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purchaſe; and in caſe there ſhall ariſe any difference about the value of the Land ſo to be made uſe of, then it ſhall be in the power of the Mayor of *Stratford* upon *Avon*, and any two of the Aldermen of the ſaid Town, to ſet down and award how much Moneys ſhall be paid for the quantity of Land to be made uſe of; and ſuch order being made, Signed, and Sealed, by the ſaid Mayor and Aldermen, ſhall bind all Parties concerned, and their Heirs.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforeſaid, That all Corn and parcels of Corn in Granary, ſhall be affixed, and writ in a plain Table, and in the ſaid Granary hung up to be viewed by any that deſire to ſee the ſame; and that all ſuch Corn when in Granary, may be transferred by the party owning the ſame, with the Regiſter of the ſaid Granary, being fairly entred into a Book to be kept for that purpoſe.

And be it further enacted, that no Sale, Mortgage, or any other Act ſhall be good for any Corn brought into Bank-Granary, unleſs entred with the ſaid Regiſter.

And be it further enacted, That all Corn or Malt laid up in the ſaid Granary, or Granaries at New-*Brunſwick*, which is the proper Corn of the ſaid companies, may paſs down the River of *Avon*, into the River of *Severn*, through all Locks, Sluces, Wears, or Turn-picks, without paying any Tax or Tunage for the ſame, provided that they the ſaid companies of Cothiers and Cappers firſt get Licenſe under the Hands and Seals of the Right Honourable *Thomas* Lord *Windſor*, *Andrew*

Andrew Yarranton Gent.) and the reſt who have an Intereſt in the ſaid River of *Avon* to paſs as aforeſaid, and after ſuch Licence obtained, free and quiet paſſage ſhall be and remain unto the ſaid Companies of Clothiers and Cappers, and to their Succeſſors for ever for all ſuch Corn as ſhall be taken out of the ſaid Granary.

Now my Loving Countrymen I muſt leave you, and at *Chriſtmas* when you have time to Chat by the Fire with your Wives, then let *Nic. Baker* at *Worceſter*, *Sim. Wood* at *Bewdley*, and *Ned Momford* at *Kidderminſter* be your Oracles, and diſcourſe of this Affair of Corn in Granary. And in the mean time I will fetch a March up *Avon* and ſo up *Stower* to *Shopſon*, and from thence to *Banbury*, and ſo down the *Sharwel* to *Oxford*, and ſo down *Thames* to *London*, and I will ſee whether *Thames* River may be ſo perfected as Trade by a Water Carriage may be made Communicable and Eaſy, and I will Do my utmoſt endeavour to find out ſome convenient place upon the *Sharwel* to build Granaries.

But I muſt Beg leave, in the firſt place, that I may give ſome Reaſons, which have occaſioned the Abatement of Trade in the City of *London*, and when I have done with them, then I will apply the beſt Remedyes that lye in my knowledge, how the Trade may be recovered into the City again, whereby it will clearly appear, that Trade will be forc't to come and take her aboad in the City of *London* as formerly.

I. Reaſon, In the Building the City of *London*, there were two great Errors committed, one was of Omiſſion, the other of Commiſſion; That of Commiſſion is, The Buildings being made ſo great, thereby the Rents were very High, (at firſt) and when a Tradeſman had paid his Fine, fixt his Counters and Preſſes, and furniſhed his houſe, accord-

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ing as his Wife pleaſed to have it, or as he thought fit to have it furniſhed to get a Wife, that great Charge being at firſt Contracted, did ſo leſſen the Tradeſmans Stock, that many were forc't to go into the Suburbs, and ſome into the Countries. The thing of Omiſſion, was the Neglect of putting Houſes to be new built under a Regiſter, when the Act paſt for Building the City, the Credit of which if done, would have been better than Ready Moneys; for by vertue of ſuch undeniable Security as Regiſtred Houſes, Banks (yea many juſt Banks) and Lumber Houſes would have ſprang up, which had ſo enliven'd Trade, and preſerved the Poor out of the hands of the Uſurers, and pawn-Brokers, that the City would have been like a Bee Hive, all would have crept in as long as there was any room, and when no more room, then they would have ſwarm'd abroad.

II. Reaſon is, The very great Charge which ſome Companies put their Members to in the City of *London* proves many times the ruine of ſome poor Tradeſmen.

III. The ſevere cuſtoms and practices that ſome of the greateſt Traders in the Mechanick Arts, uſe unto ſome of their own Trade, by ſcruing and pinching them in ſuch things they ſell them in their neceſſity. But I will ſay no more of that, here being Relief to be had in that caſe, for all the poor that work in the Mechanick way, if it be not their faults.

IV. There is no care taken for the amendment of the River *Lee*, which runs from *Ware* to *Bow*, in all dry times much out of order, nor any notice or regard taken of the great defects that are in the Navigation upon the River *Thames*, from *Oxford* to *London*, which River would be the beſt Servant the City hath, if compleated as it ought to be. If I were a Doctor, and could read

read a Lecture of the Circulation of the Blood, I ſhould by that awaken all the City: For *London* is as the Heart is in the Body, and the great Rivers are as its Veins; let them be ſtopt, there will then be great danger either of death, or elſe ſuch Veins will apply themſelves to feed ſome other part of the Body, which it was not properly intended for: For I tell you, Trade will creep and ſteal away from any place, provided ſhe may be better treated elſewhere. Conſider the two great Rivers of *England* (*viz.*) *Severne* and *Thames*, they muſt be the occaſion of adminiſtring the benefit of Trade to *London*; but as things now are with theſe Rivers, under their ſeveral defects and imperfections in their Navigations, theſe Rivers adminiſter very little benefit to *London*, or the Trade therein.

My whole Deſign at this time, and in this Sheet, is to relieve the honeſt poor laborious Handicraft Tradeſman in the City of *London*, and thereby invite Trade into the City again, and alſo line out the way how it may be done, whereby it ſhall evidently appear, to be his own fault, if he be not rich and happy, and his Wife and Children after his Deceaſe be left in a comfortable condition, with the great Advantages it will adminiſter to ſuch as ſhall be their Apprentices and Servants. But all you Handicraftſmen, whoſe Cauſe I here plead, muſt take eſpecial notice of my Maxims: Firſt, Remember Honeſty and Honour is as neceſſary for Trade, as Diſcipline is for an Army. Secondly, Remember that Honour and Honeſty bring Riches, Riches bring Strength, and Strength brings Trade. Thirdly, Obſerve and conſider that all manufactured Commodities, made with cheap Materials, cheap Victuals, with Moneys at all times when wanted at eaſie Intereſt, and beneficial Laws, well made

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and well applyed to the proper juſt ends of things manufactured, will make cheap Commodities, and thereby increaſe the Manufactures to great quantities, and ſo increaſe the Trade. I have already ſhewed you in five ſeveral particulars, ſome of the Cauſes which have forc'd Trade out of your City, ſome of them are not within the power either of the Law or your Magiſtrates to prevent, but ſome are; and theſe which may be done with eaſe, I queſtion not but your Magiſtrates will uſe their endeavours to bring them to paſs. The which are, putting all the New Buildings in the City of *London* under a Regiſter, and procuring a Law to paſs, to enable the ſeveral Companies of Handicraft Tradeſmen in *London*, hereafter mentioned, to have power to make the River *Sharwell* Navigable from *Oxford* to *Banbury*, to build Granaries to hold Corn, with Mills or any other Engines to go by Water, to be made uſe of for the good and benefit of the ſeveral Companies, whereby Art will be incouraged, and Trade convenienced. The Names of the Companies are as followeth; and the Copy of the Bill to be carried into Parliament, for the accompliſhing of the ſame follows after; The Company of Weavers, the Company of Pin-Makers, the Company of Turners, the Company of Water-men, the Company of Silk-Throwers, the Company of Felt-Makers, the Company of Pavers, the Company of Cloth-Workers, the Company of Plaſterers, the Company of Joyners, the Company of Embroiderers, the Company of Brick-Layers, the Company of Smiths, the Company of Armourers, and the Company of Carpenters.

The

The Form of the Bill to be carried into Parliament, for the making of the River *Sharwell* Navigable from *Oxford* to *Banbury*, and for building Publick Granaries near the ſaid River, with liberty to ſet up Mills and Engines to go by Water, for the uſe and benefit of the ſeveral Companies of the Handicraft Trades in the City of *London*, called by the Names of Weavers, Pin-Makers, Turners, Water-men, Silk-Throwers, Felt-Makers, Pavers, Cloth-Workers, Plaſterers, Joyners, Embroiderers, Brick-Layers, Smiths, Armourers, and Carpenters.

WHereas it is evidently made appear, That all Manufactures in England may by the advantage of having conſtantly good and cheap Victuals, as alſo ready Moneys at all times, to drive their ſeveral Trades, live comfortably, and thereby provide plentifully for their Wives and Children: And whereas it is lately found out and diſcovered, that the ſaid Benefits may with much eaſe be made applicable unto ſeveral of the Companies of Handicrafts within the City of London, and the way for the doing thereof, is to have liberty to make the River Sharwell Navigable from Oxford to Banbury, and to ſet up publick Granaries, and

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and Engines near the said River, for the use of the said Companies. Therefore be it Enacted by the Kings most Excellent Majesty, by and with the consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons in this present Parliament Assembled, and by the Authority of the same, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Incorporated Companies of Weavers, Pin-Makers, Turners, Water-men, Silk Throwers, Felt-Makers, Pavers, Cloth-Workers Plasterers, Joyners, Embroiderers, Bricklayers, Smiths, Armourers, and Carpenters, to make the River Sharwell Navigable, from the City of Oxford to the Town of Banbury in the County of Oxford, and to build Granaries for holding of Corn, with liberty for making of Mills for grinding thereof, with Licence and leave to set up Engines to go by Water, for the use and benefit of the several Trades mentioned in this Act. And for that it shall not be any ways prejudicial to the Owners of any Land which shall be Cut, or made use of for making the said River Navigable, or building the said Granaries, Mills, or Engines; Therefore be it Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the Lord Keeper, or Lord Chancellor of England, to grant a Commission under the Great Seal of England, thereby Authorising fifteen of the knowingest able Gentlemen of the County of Oxford, to be Commissioners to set down and settle, what and how much shall be paid for the Lands so to be Cut or made use of, and the Moneys to be paid before there is any act or thing done,

done, in cutting any of the said Lands so to be made use of: And it is further Enacted, That any Seven of the said Commissioners shall be sufficient to make or do any act, according to Justice and good Conscience; and all Rules, Orders & Decrees being so made & done, shall bind all Parties concerned, & their Heirs, & all other Persons whatsoever. And be it further Enacted, That all the Benefit of the said River Sharwell, and the Barges and Boats employed thereupon, with the Granaries, Mills, and Engines to be built, shall be and enure to the several Companies named in this Act, and to their Successors for ever. And be it further Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Companies, and their Successors, to put Corn in the said Granaries, and the same to be Registred with the Clark of each Company, as to the time it was put in, and the nature, kind, and quantities of the said Corn: And from and after such time the said Corn is in Granary, no Sale, Mortgage, or Conveyance shall be good, but such as is Entered with the Clark of the particular Companies, and at the Guild-Hall with the Register there employed for that purpose: And in case any of the said Parties dye, having Corn in Bank, it shall go and enure one Third part to the Widow of the Party deceased, the other two Third parts thereof, to be divided share and share like, amongst all the Children of the Party deceased, only the youngest Child excepted, which shall have one share and a half, being in most necessity, the better to help to breed him or her up: And that the Husband is, and

shall

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shall be for ever disabled to make any Incumbrance upon the said Corn in Bank, without the consent of his Wife, and she joining with him under her Hand, and Entred in the Clark of the Companies Book, and with the Register at the Guild-Hall, **then the property of the said Bank Corn shall be legally altered, and not otherwise, any Law, Statute, Usage, or Custom to the contrary notwithstanding.**

In reading my Book of *England's Improvement by Sea and Land*, you will see the Causes laid open and plain of the decay of Trade, and Manufactures in *England*, and the Reasons of the low Rates, the things must of necessity be sold for. I have already set and appropriated, the Clothiers of *Worcester*, the Weavers of *Kidderminster* and the Cappers of *Bewdley*, to have the benefit of a Granary near *Stratford* upon *Avon*; Now I am for fixing the several Companies of *London* who work in the laborious Arts, in Granaries upon the River *Sharwel*, near *Anslo* Bridge in the County of *Oxford*, about seven Miles from *Oxford*. The Arms of the several Companies are in the Map of Rivers in this Book affixed, wherein you may plainly see, That if the River *Sharwel* were once made Navigable from *Oxford* to *Anslo* Bridge, and the Granaries built in that place for the several Companies, then all the Rich Corn Countries toward *Banbury* and *Brackley*, would be on the Back-side of the Granaries, and would at all times supply the Granaries with good Corn, and at cheap Rates, those Parts being the only places for good Corn and plentiful in *England*, and the Corn may be ground at Mills to be built close by the Granaries, upon the River *Sharwel* and the Meal and Mault carried down by Water to *London*, and there baked and brewed into Bread and Drink; and

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and the Corn and Mault taken and put into Granary, in times that Corn is cheap, will cauſe the poor Tradeſmen never to eat dear Bread or Drink dear Drink, and upon the Credit of his Bank Corn he will be able to take up Moneys at all times, to drive his Trade. And then by vertue of cheap Bread and cheap Drink, with Credit out of Bank, with the advantage he may have of employing many hands, both Children and Servants, the Mechanick Artificer muſt then of neceſſity (if a good husband) advance his Fortunes: And this way, and this way alone is the true way of bringing the Trade again into the City of *London*. And the Granaries being once well ſettled, and Corn therein well fixt, happy is he then that can get the Poor of S. *Gyles* or *Cripplegate* to be by him employed. I will now give you one Inſtance what this way of Corn and Mault in Granary will do, if once well fixt at *Anſlo* Bridge in *Oxfordſhire*, with Mills to grind Corn, and Engines ſet up there to go by Water, to accommodate Trade. Suppoſe I were to make Pins, I know that is the ſmalleſt Manufacture that is now made, and there are many Poor of that Trade, that make hard ſhift to live, I think I could make Pins three pence in the Shilling cheaper than they can now be made in *London*, by the greateſt Dealers in that Trade, and all done by the Poor People that are now chargeable to the Pariſh. The manner and way of making the Pins ſo cheap, is or may be very obvious, if People are not ignorantly blind. Firſt, the Wyer muſt be bought at the beſt hand, and ſent to *Anſlo* Bridge, and there drawn and made ſizeable and fit to make all ſorts of Pins; and this to be done by the force and power of a Water Wheel, which will draw more Wire in one day, than ſix men can by the way uſed by arm labour in the ſame time. Secondly, Theſe Poor to make Pins muſt be fixt and ſettled near the Granaries at *Anſlo Bridge*, there to work by good Rules and ſtrict Orders.

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Thirdly, There they muſt have a publick Brew-houſe and Bake-houſe, then all Bread and Drink will be made very cheap; and when the Pins are made, they are in the heart of *England*, and may be ſent down the River *Avon* into *Severne*, and ſo for *Briſtol*, *Ireland*, and *Weſtcheſter*; and in the way of barter, the Pin-Makers may have Cheeſe from *Cheſter*, and Bacon from *Shrewsbury* for Pins; and the Cheeſe and Bacon may be brought down the River *Severne*, and up the River *Avon*, and ſo to *Anſlo Bridge* by Land, to feed the Pin-Makers. And all this will be performed at far eaſier and much cheaper Rates than Cheeſe and Bacon are ſold for at *London*. Now if Bread and Drink may always be had at half the Rate at *Anſlo Bridge*, for the Pin-Makers, as they pay at *London* for it, and if the Wyer be drawn cheaper at *Anſlo Bridge* than now it is at *London*, and if good *Cheſhire* Cheeſe and Bacon can be had at *Anſlo Bridge*, at cheaper Rates than at *London*, and Houſe Rent at half the Rate as at *London*, all theſe things being put together will certainly be the means of making Pins three pence in the Shilling cheaper at *Anſlo Bridge*, than now they are, or can be made in *London*: And for hands to work, every Pariſh abounds in Poor, and would willingly be freed of them. But obſerve, if bread and drink were always certain and cheap at *London*, for the benefit of the Mechanick Trades, and well ſettled, to be at all times delivered to the Members of the ſeveral Companies, then in *London* could be no Poor, nor want of Trade; for then men would ſtrive who ſhould employ moſt hands, he that employed moſt would get moſt. Suppoſe you were at this time to begin to put your Corn and Mault into Granary at *Anſlo Bridge*, there you may have ſixſcore Buſhels of Wheat, and threeſcore Buſhels of Malt for twenty pounds; and ſuch quantity being laid in will maintain a Family of ſeven Perſons with bread and drink for three years, which is but twenty Shillings *per* year for each Perſon.

Perſon. And as things are managed in *London*, and near *London*, take three years together, one year with another, it is not leſs than three Pounds *per* year that maintains a man in bread and drink. But you will ſay, theſe are good things, but we ſhall never ſee them come to paſs, but (if done) I confeſs it would relieve all the Poor in the City, and increaſe the Trade, and draw Trade into the City again, and would be the great benefit of the Widdows, and the Fatherleſs, and prevent the Pawn-brokers from Raking and Screwing the Poor as now they do: Well I will acquaint you, that there are ſome Perſons that have for ſome years laſt paſt foreſeen the Miſery that would unavoidably come upon the Mechanick Trades in the *City* of *London*, and there hath been much Pains taken, and ſome Moneys expended by ſurveying the River *Thames*, and the *Sharwell*, to find if they might be ſo made Navigable, and Communicable with the River *Severne* and *Avon*, that thereby a large Trade might be brought to the City of *London*, and all Poor Mechanicks fed with cheap bread and cheap drink; and it is very evident, that if the River *Thames* were perfected, and made compleatly Navigable, as it ought to be, and the *Sharwel* made Navigable, as is preſcribed, only to *Anſlo Bridge*, then the great things here mentioned would come to paſs for the benefit of the City, as to the inlarging of its Trade, and accommodating the perſons working in the Mechanick-Arts; and relieving the whole Maſs of Poor that are in and about the City of *London*, who now want not only work, but bread alſo, which is a great reproach, beſides the damage it brings to the Publick. You have here a Copy of the Petition, which is now in my hands to be delivered to the King's Majeſty, for perfecting the Navigation upon the River *Thames*, as it ought to be done; with the Watermens Grievances, which are many. I having this

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Summer ſurveyed the River *Thames* from *Oxford* to *London*, and my Son twice, and the River *Sharwel* alſo, we find the Water-men much abuſed, being forc't to pay ſeveral Taxes, at ſeveral Sluces betwixt *Oxford* and *Burcot*, that part of the River being made Navigable in the 21. of King *James*, and by that Law all People and Barges are to paſs and repaſs without Tax. And we find that the great defects in not compleating the ſaid River, with the charge, trouble, and delays occaſioned thereby, is a great hindrance to the Trade of *London*, and many other parts alſo: The Damage whereof to the City of *London*, Bargemen, Country-men, and Trade, is at leaſt fifty thouſand pounds yearly; The particulars how, I will make out, (if deſired or commanded.) And it is a miſery that the Barges ſhould lye on ground a Month or ſix Weeks, as they did this year, and the poor Barge-Maſters ſhould be forc't all that time to maintain ſo many men, as of neceſſity they muſt; beſides, the Tradeſman in *London* wants the Commodity to ſell.

To the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty, the humble Petition of the Barge-Maſters Weſtward upon the River of *Thames*, and their Servants, humbly ſheweth,

THat *in the one and twentieth Year of the Reign of King* James *of bleſſed Memory, there was an Act of Parliament paſs'd, upon the humble Petition and deſire of the City and Univerſity of* Oxford, *for making the River of* Thames *Navigable, from the ſaid City to* Burcott, *and for maintaining the ſame at the charge of the ſaid City and Univerſity; and by the ſaid Act liberty is given, for Bargemen and Water-men to bring Barges and Boats up the ſaid River, to carry and recarry all manner of Goods and Merchandiſes, for the good of the City of* Oxford, *and the Publick; And of late years the Right Honourable* Thomas *Lord* Windſor, *and others, have made Navigable the River of* Avon,

Avon, *in the Counties of* Worceſter, Glouceſter, *and* Warwick, *and are about making ſome other Rivers Navigable, which when finiſhed will tend much to the benefit of Trade between* Cheſhire, Shropſhire, Herefordſhire, Worceſterſhire, Glouceſterſhire, Staffordſhire, Warwickſhire, Oxfordſhire, *Briſtol, and moſt part of* Wales *to* London, *by carrying Commodities down the River* Severne, *and ſo up the River* Avon, *and from thence to* Oxford *by Land, and ſo to* London *by water, whereby the High-ways and Bridges will be preſerved, and the Goods carried and recarried at two thirds of what they now pay by Land, which will be of great advantage to Trade. But may it pleaſe your Majeſty, ſo it is, that the River* Thames *is not as yet made perfectly Navigable as it ought to be, and as it was intended by the Act of Parliament, whereby the City of* Oxford, *and the reſt of your Majeſties Subjects and Barge-men are deprived of the benefit intended them by the ſaid Navigation, and many times the Barges lye on ground three weeks or a Month together for want of water, which might be prevented by making three Holds for water in the River* Sharwell *near* Oxford, *to be let down as fluſhes in dry times, as alſo one Lock to be made at* Swift Ditch, *one pair of Gates at* Sutton, *one Turnpike a Mile below* Sutton, *with two Fluſhes to be taken out of the River* Kennet, *with two places to be made for Fluſhes, one near* Windſor, *the other near* Cherſey, *all which being done, will ſo plentifully ſupply the River with water, that not only the Barges coming from* Oxford *and* Abington, *but many other places, will have the benefit thereof, and bring them clear to* London *without ſtay. The Premiſſes conſidered, your Petitioners moſt humbly pray, that your Majeſty will be graciouſly pleaſed to appoint Mr.* Robert Yarranton, *a perſon able in that Affair, to ſurvey the defects of the ſaid Navigation, and to make Report thereof from time to time, to the Commiſſioners appointed for the ſame: And that your Majeſty will be graciouſly pleaſed to ſignifie unto the ſaid Commiſſioners*

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ſioners your pleaſure, that ſo good a work may be forthwith perfected, according as is directed in the ſaid Act; and that your Majeſties Subjects and Barge-men may have the benefit of paſſing and repaſſing with their Goods and Barges up and down the ſaid River from Oxford *to* Burcott, *without paying any Tax or Impoſition for the ſame, unleſs by Law due; and that Orders and Rules may be made by the Commiſſioners, for the good and well Governing both of the Navigation, Millers, and Bargemen, as is by the Act directed: And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, ſhall daily Pray, &c.*

When the River *Thames* is perfectly made Navigable to *Oxford*, as it ought to be, then to make the River *Sharwell* Navigable unto *Anſlo Bridge*, will coſt about 2500 *l.* the building of four Granaries, each Granary to hold fourteen thouſand Quarters of Corn, ſix thouſand pounds (all Materials being very dear in that place) for building of Mills, and ſome Wheels to draw Wire, and for other uſes 500 *l.* for building of twenty Houſes for habitation for perſons employed about the Trade and in the Granaries 2000 *l.* all which is ten thouſand pounds, which is but one Shilling a piece from each man of the ſeveral Companies, the Number thereof being two hundred thouſand perſons, as they themſelves ſay. If theſe Granaries were fixt, ſome other Companies may go up the little River to *whitney* and build Granaries there; and ſome may go up the *Thames* as far as *Ratcot-bridge*, and build Granaries there; and ſo the good Corn growing in the heart of *England* would be applyed to *London*, which will ſo convenience the people working in the ſeveral Manufactures, that the Trade will wholly return to the City again; for hands being maintained at work with cheap Victuals, will make cheap Commodities, and cheap Commodities will enlarge Trade. I intend to write one Sheet more particularly ſetting forth the way of bringing the Trade to *London* again, and feeding the Poor with cheap bread

bread and drink; which you ſhall have printed on the one ſide of a Sheet of Royal Paper, and on the other ſide a Map of the Rivers which will be ſerviceable to the Deſign, with the places convenient and fit to build Granaries, with the Arms of the ſeveral Companies in the ſaid Map. One of each Map being ſet in a Frame is intended to be ſent to each Hall in *London*, there to receive the opinions of ſuch as the benefit of Granaries is intended for. *In the multitude of Councellors there is ſafety.*

Now I muſt make a ſtep to *Weſtcheſter*, and endeavour to find out how the River *Dee* may be made ſo Navigable to *Bangor-bridge*, that thereby it may be made communicable with the River *Severne*. In the Month of *July* 1674. I was prevailed with by a Perſon of Honour to ſurvey the River *Dee*, running by the City of *Cheſter* into the *Iriſh* Sea, and finding the River choked with the Sands that a Veſſel of twenty Tuns could not come to that Noble City, and the Ships forc'd to lye at *Neaſon*, in a very bad Harbour, whereby the Ships receive much damage, and Trade made ſo uncertain and chargeable, that the Trade of *Cheſter* is much decayed, and gone to *Leverpool*; and that old great City in danger of being ruin'd, if the River *Dee* be not made Navigable by Act of Parliament, and Ships brought to the City. I have formerly drawn a Map of the New River to be made to bring up the Ships to the City ſide, which Map was preſented to the Duke of *York* by the Lord *windſor*, and Colonel *warden*, and therein the Reaſons are inſerted, how it may be done, and the advantage it will be to Trade, and the City alſo. The Map is now at *Cheſter* in the keeping of the Mayor. His Highneſs the Duke of *York* was pleaſed to promiſe the recommending of it to the Parliament, for the making it Navigable. And if it were made to *Cheſter* Navigable by a new Cut, as is in the Map preſcribed, there would be three thouſand Acres of Land gained out of the Sea, and made rich land, beſides

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beſides the Coles from *Aſton* will be brought to the City of *Cheſter* by Water, which now are brought by land, and all Goods and other things carried and recarried from *England* to *Ireland*, and from *Ireland* into *England*, with much leſs charge than now it is. And *Dee* being made Navigable to *Bangor-bridge*, will be a means to make the River *Severne* helpful to convey all Goods to *London*, by ſending it down the River *Severne*, and up the River *Avon*, and ſo down the *Thames* to *London*; whereby much moneys will be ſaved, and Trade advanced. The River *Dee* muſt be taken up with a very ſtrong Wear, over againſt the Water Gate of the City of *Cheſter*, and ſo the River *Dee* muſt be carried in a large Cut or Trench through the lands below Alderman *Wrights* Houſe, along the Sands, as far as *Flint Caſtle*, and then dropt by a large Cut, into the Deep Water below the Brewhouſe. There muſt alſo be a Cut drawn along the *Welch* ſhore, and ſo from *Aſton* Pits, and dropt into the Main Trench, thereby the waſte water, that comes from the Hills and Mountains will be voided, aud the Coles that are now carried by Land to *Cheſter* will then be carried by water, and at leaſt 1000 *l. per Ann.* ſaved in Carriage; This Trench muſt be very large, that two Ships may Sail one by the other, and the Sea Banks muſt be made very Firm and Strong, not upright, but very much ſloaping. There muſt alſo be made five very ſtrong Locks or Sluces of Stone, which is there very neceſſary, at the end of the Trench. This will be done for 15000 *l.* The River *Dee* being let down upon a ſudden through the great Trench, will cauſe the Sands to fly and deepen the Channel, and thereby make the Harbour ſafe, and help to open and deepen the Bar. But it muſt be done when the Tyde is going out, and when the Wind bloweth hard at Eaſt, with a ſtrong freſh of Water coming off the Mountains. The Map diſcovering the whole Deſign is hereunto Affixed.

READER

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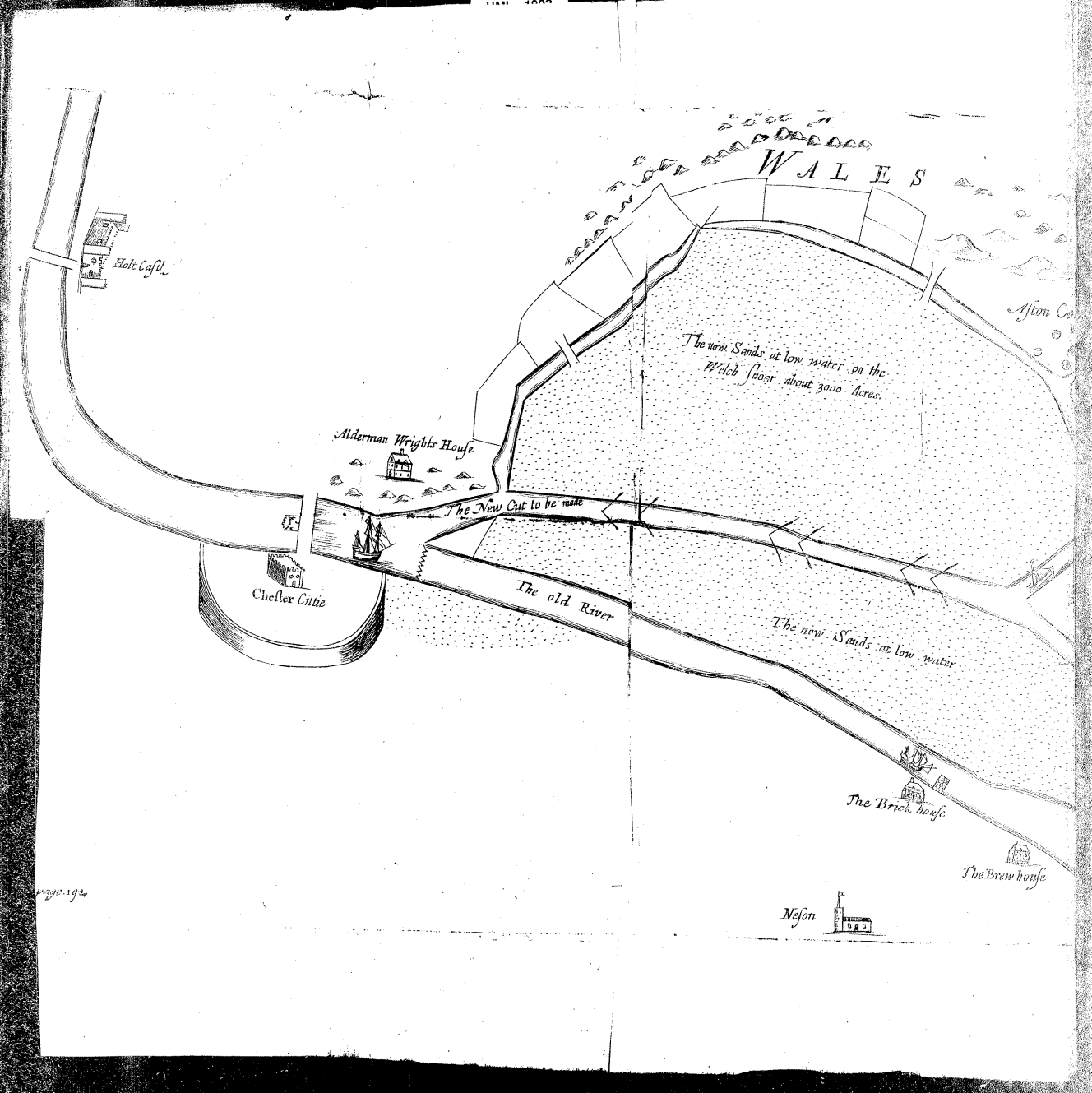

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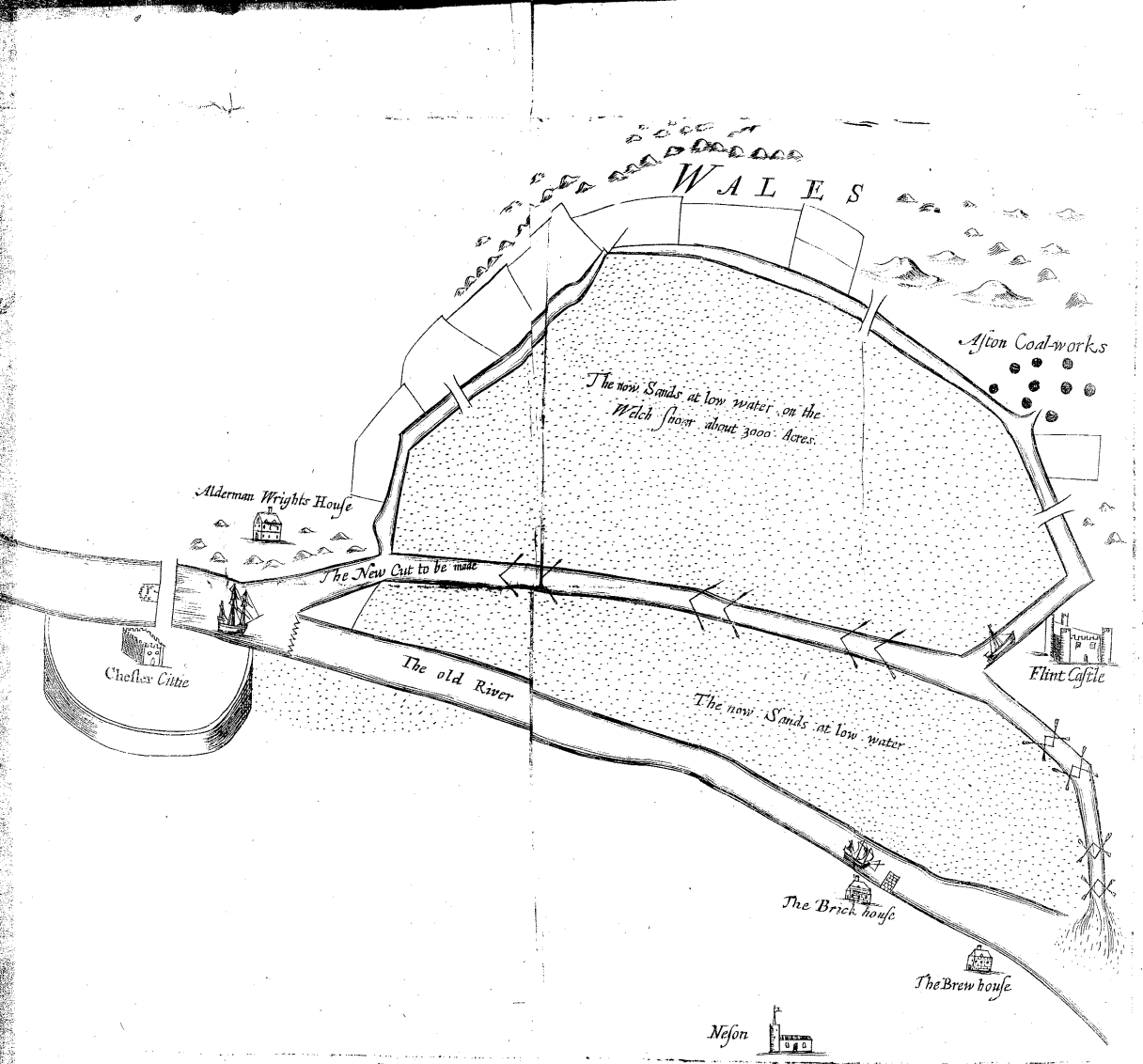

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READER, I beg thy pardon, if I have kept thee long in reading this Diſcourſe; but I hope thou wilt not be angry: for when I put Pen to Paper, I intended to be brief. I know there are many, before they have well weighed the Contents of this Book, will think that it may much ſhake their Intereſts, and ſo will be enquiring after the Compiler, and of his Education: And how it is poſſible that one man ſhould know all that is in this Book aſſerted; and will ſay theſe are notions of a hot Brain. I know others, whoſe Sores are great, and Wounds dangerous, and deſire a cure thereby to live at peace (both in their Eſtates and Perſons) will be apt to aſcribe more to the Compiler than is due. For in this Age moſt of the preſent humours are to detract, and abuſe, where Intereſt is pinched or laid open to the World; and on the other hand too much to cry up and extol thoſe that expect benefit and relief. As to both ſorts of Inquiſitors, I will ſave them a labour, and give them a ſhort Account of my Education and Improvement. I was an Apprentice to a Linnen Draper when this King was born, and continued at the Trade ſome years: But the Shop being too narrow and ſhort for my large mind, I took leave of my Maſter, but ſaid nothing. Then I lived a Countrey-life for ſome years, and in the late Wars I was a Soldier, and ſometimes had the Honour and Misfortune to lodg and diſlodg an Army: In the year One thouſand Six hundred Fifty two, I entred upon Iron-works, and pli'd them ſeveral years, and in them times I made it my buſineſs

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ſineſs to ſurvey the three great Rivers of *England*, and ſome ſmall ones; and made two Navigable, and a third almoſt compleated. I next ſtudied the great weakneſs of the Rye-lands, and the Surfeit it was then under by reaſon of their long Tillage. I did by Practick and Theorick find out the reaſon of its defection, as alſo of its recovery, and applyed the remedy, in putting out Two Books which were ſo fitted to the Countrey-mans capacity, that he fell on Pell-Mell; and I hope, and partly know, that great part of *Worceſterſhire*, *Gloceſterſhire*, *Herefordſhire*, *Shropſhire*, and *Staffordſhire*, have doubled the value of the Land, by the Husbandry diſcovered to them: See my Two Books Printed by Mr. *Sawbridg* on *Ludgate-hill*, Entituled, *Tarranton's Improvement by Clover*, and there thou maiſt be further ſatisfied. I alſo for many years ſerved the Countreys with the Seed, and at laſt gave them the knowledg of getting it with eaſe and ſmall trouble; and what I have been doing ſince, my Book tells you at large: And as to any that are my enemies upon the account of this Subject, or of ſuch as ſpeak, or aſſert my pains to be to them acceptable, both parties are to me a-like; I only wiſh, and pray, that what is here treated upon, may by the Powers above us, be ſeriouſly conſidered of; and if it be found it tends to the benefit of this preſent Age, and for the good of the Generations to come, then let them purſue the ends to bring it to paſs. If any Gentleman, or other, pleaſe to put Pen to Paper, in oppoſition to what is here aſſerted; I ſhall give him a Civil return, bound up with the Second part: where theſe Seven Heads ſhall be Treated on:

1*ſt*, Demonſtrate, and make it appear, That *England* and *Ireland* are the only Northern-Kingdoms unimproved.

2*dly*, Diſcover, That it is a great and wonderful providence of God, it is ſo at this time.

3*dly*, Shew how *England* may be improved in all its parts to Thirty years purchaſe; and how things may be fitted for the doing thereof; as alſo how *Ireland* may be brought to Twenty years purchaſe, and made as uſeful to *England*, and of as great ſtrength, as *Norway* is to *Denmark*.

4*thly*, Where Manufactures may be fitted, and where ſetled, and how they muſt be ordered for the benefit of the Kingdom, and Trade Univerſal.

5*thly*, Shew how, and where all manner of Naval-Stores are to be had and provided at Three fifths they now coſt the King, with the way, means, and manner of accompliſhing them.

6*thly*, How to imploy Six thouſand young Lawyers, and Three thouſand Prieſts, for the good of the Publick, and mankind, vvho novv have neither practice nor cure of Souls.

7*thly*, VVith Obſervations of the Balance of *Europe*, and of the Publick Banks therein, vvith their Uſe, Order, Rule, and Riches.

FINIS.

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